

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 3125.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1887.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY, SCIENCE, AND ART, GLASGOW W, 1888.

Patron—H. M. THE QUEEN.
Hon. President—H. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.E.T.
FINE ARTS SECTION.
President—The Most Hon. THE MARQUESS OF BUTE, K.T.
Joint Chairmen—Francis Powell, Esq., R. W. S. Robt. Crawford, Esq.
The Fine Arts section will include both a Loan and a Sale Collection.
Works in Oil, Water Colour, Black and White, Photography, Sculpture,
and Architectural Drawing and Design will be admissible.
Receiving Days—London: Last Day, March 10, 1888. Agent, Mr.
James Bourlet, 17, Nassau-street, Middlesex Hospital, London. Edin-
burgh: Last Day, March 10, 1888. Agent, Mr. Thomas Wilson, 121,
George-street, Edinburgh. Glasgow: Week ending March 24, 1888, at
the Exhibition Buildings, Kelvingrove.—For Prospectus, &c., apply to
ROBERT WALKER, Corresponding Secretary, Fine Arts Section, Inter-
national Exhibition Office, 27, St. Vincent-place, Glasgow.

MISS GLYN (Mrs. E. S. DALLAS) has the
honour to announce that the NEXT TERM for READING,
ELOUTION, and SPEAKING in SONG begins on the 27th inst. The
All-Round Reading Class for Shakespeare and other Authors as usual.—
15, Mount-street, Berkeley-square, W.

A CADEMY for the HIGHER DEVELOPMENT of PIANOFORTE PLAYING,

12, Hinde-street, Manchester-square, W.
President—FRANKLIN TAYLOR.
Director—OSCAR BERINGER.

CHRISTMAS TERM COMMENCES OCTOBER 3rd. Entrance Day,
October 1st, from 10 to 5. Fee, Six Guineas.
The Academy is for Amateur and Professional Students. Two
Pianoforte and One Harmony Lessons weekly.
For Prospectus and all particulars apply to the DIRECTOR.

TO JOURNALISTS.—Wanted, a thoroughly com-
petent JOURNALIST, capable of writing Small Articles, working
Interviews, and taking Assistant Editorship of first-class Society and
Satirical Journal of good standing in the Provinces. To a really com-
petent man a liberal salary and a permanent situation would be offered.
—Address, stating experience, salary required, &c., to A. B., Box 5865,
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ORTHODOX HOMEROLOGY.—Would any
EDITOR or PUBLISHER ACCEPT an ARTICLE in which the
great Poet's Date, Birthplace, Parentage, Ancestry, and acquaintance
with the art of Writing are distinctly proved by innumerable arguments
beyond all possibility of further controversy?—Address F. A. WHITE,
67, Richmond-road, Rayswater.

COMPOSITOR desires RE-ENGAGEMENT.
Competent Jobbing and Broadside hand; could take Management
of small Office. Town preferred.—B. 9, Gordon House-road, N.W.

TO SOLICITORS.—The Advertiser, unarticled,
who has had considerable experience in the various branches of
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ment of matters entrusted to him, is, owing to the death of his late
employer, with whom he was engaged for nearly ten years, desirous of
obtaining a RE-ENGAGEMENT as soon as possible. Very high re-
ferences as to character and ability can be given.—Address E. L. F.,
11, Sona-street, Battersea, S.W.

The Committee of the Leeds Proprietary Library
are about to appoint a LIBRARIAN, and are prepared to give 200
a year to a suitable candidate.—Applications are to be sent in before
October 1st, and further information will be supplied by the HONORARY
SECRETARY, 4, De Grey Road, Leeds.

TYPE-WRITING, in best style, at 1d. per folio.
Short-hand Notes taken. References to Authors.—Miss GLADDING,
25, Hayter-road, Brixton, S.W.

TYPE-WRITER.—AUTHORS' MSS., Plays, Re-
views, Lectures, Legal or other Articles, COPIED with accuracy
and despatch. Terms moderate. Duplicate Copies.—Address E. THOMAS,
27, Matland Park-road, Havestock Hill, N.W. Established 1884.

TYPE-WRITING.—MSS., Legal Documents,
Plays (Prompt Books and Parts), Copied by the Type-Writer with
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Strand, under the management of Miss FARRAN.—Pupils Taught.

SOUTH AFRICAN EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL REPORTS of this EXHIBITION in DECEMBER
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TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—One or Two
YOUNG GENTLEMEN who desire to study DECORATIVE
DESIGNING can now be received into the office of Dr. DENNIS,
Wellesley Studio, Sutton, Surrey.

THE RECTOR of STANTON (Eton and Oxford)
can RECEIVE ANOTHER PUPIL to prepare for Oxford or
Cambridge.—Address Stanton Rectory, Bury St Edmunds.

ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

ELECTION OF A CURATOR.
The Senate will, at its meeting to be held towards the end of October,
consider the APPOINTMENT of a CURATOR to take care of all the
University Collections, Museum, Laboratories, &c.; and who shall also
be competent to act as an Examiner in some one of the Experimental or
Natural Sciences.—Applications must be addressed to the Secretary,
Royal University of Ireland, Dublin, on or before 1st October. In-
formation as to duties, salary, &c., can be obtained on application to
J. C. MEREDITH, } Secretaries.
D. B. DUNNE, }

INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION BOARD for IRELAND.—EXAMINERS, 1888.

The Intermediate Education Board are prepared to receive applications
from persons who desire to have their names placed upon the List from
which the Examiners for 1888 will be selected. The subjects of Exami-
nation are—Greek, Latin, English, French, German, Italian, Celtic,
Mathematics, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, Natural Philosophy (Experi-
mental Physics), Chemistry, Botany, Drawing, Theory of Music,
Domestic Economy.

Particulars as to remuneration, &c., can be had on application to the
Assistant Commissioners.
Applications (which may be accompanied by copies of testimonials) to
be sent in on or before the 15th of October next, addressed to the
Assistant Commissioners.

T. J. BELLINGHAM BRADY,
JOHN C. MALET,
Assistant Commissioners.
1, Hume-street, Dublin, 8th September, 1887.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE of SOUTH WALES and MONMOUTHSHIRE.

DEMONSTRATOR and ASSISTANT LECTURER in CHEMISTRY.
Stipend, 1200. a year.
ASSISTANT LECTURER in MATHEMATICS. Stipend, 1000. a year.
The above appointments are now vacant.—Applications, together with
testimonials, must be sent in, on or before Saturday, October 8th, 1887,
to the undersigned, from whom all further particulars may be obtained.
Cardiff, Sept. 6th, 1887. IVOR JAMES, Registrar.

THE UNIVERSITY of MELBOURNE.

DEMONSTRATOR and ASSISTANT LECTURER in BIOLOGY.
The University of Melbourne invites applications for the above post.
The salary is 4000. per Annum.
The duties of the Demonstrator will be—

- (1) To Demonstrate to the various Practical Classes in the Bio-
logical Laboratories.
- (2) To deliver such Lectures as may be from time to time
arranged.
- (3) To assist the Professor generally in the work of the Biological
Department.

Applications, with testimonials, to be addressed to the AGENT-GENERAL
for the Colony of Victoria, 5, Victoria Chambers, Victoria-street, West-
minster, London, S.W., not later than September 20th, 1887.
The selected Candidate will be granted 100l. for his passage to
Melbourne. A. C. BROWNLESS,
July 7th, 1887. Chancellor of the University of Melbourne.

THE UNIVERSITY of MELBOURNE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the period for receiving applica-
tions for the Office of DEMONSTRATOR and ASSISTANT LECTURER
in PHYSICAL SCIENCE is extended for two months—from Sep-
tember 20th to November 20th, 1887. AGENT GENERAL for Victoria.

UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATION of WOMEN

TRACHERS.
President—Miss CLOUGH, Principal of Newnham College.
For Teachers apply to Miss C. ELDER, Campden House, Kensington, W.
For Examiners apply to Miss A. GARDNER, Newnham College, Cambridge.

RE-OPEN OCTOBER 10th.—ART CLASSES for
LADIES and CHILDREN EVERY DAY but Saturday, 10 to 5.
Lectures, Mondays and Fridays. ASSISTANT TEACHER
REQUIRED, who will give her services in return for Lessons.
SOPHIA BEALE, Pupil of MM. Bellay and Delaunay.
35, Albany-street, N.W.

MORNING PREPARATORY CLASS for the
SONS of GENTLEMEN (exclusively), 13, Somerset-street,
Portman-square.—The AUTUMN TERM will COMMENCE WEDNES-
DAY, October 5.
Miss WOODMAN will be at home October 1.

EXAMINATIONS for the Army, Lond. Matric.,
Law, &c.—Mr. E. L. S. HORSBURGH, B.A., late Exhibitor of
Queen's Coll. Oxon., Senior Assistant Tutor with J. Gibson, M.A.,
Bromley, Kent, READS PRIVATELY in London or at Bromley, with
Candidates for the above Examinations and for the older Universities.
Five years' experience with marked success.—Apply Gramere,
Bromley, Kent.—Mr. Horsburgh receives Three Resident Pupils, and
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SOUTH KENSINGTON, 1, Trebovir-road, S.W.
(close to Earl's Court Station).—ADVANCED CLASSES for
GIRLS and ELEMENTARY CLASSES for YOUNG CHILDREN.
Principal, Mrs. W. R. COLE.—A separate House adjoining for Resi-
dent Pupils.—The NEXT TERM will COMMENCE on TUESDAY,
September 20.

THE COLLEGE, SIDMOUTH.—Principal, E.
SHINDLER, M.A.—GENTLEMEN'S SONS receive careful
training with large share of individual attention. Preparation for
Universities, Army, and other Examinations. French and German
spoken. Large House in seventeen acres of ground. Liberal Table.
Terms moderate and inclusive.

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FOREST HILL, S.E., LONDON.
Principals—Rev. Dr. and Mrs. TODD.

Head Mistress—Miss M. TODD, Graduate in Honours, Cambridge.
Professors—Seeley, King's Coll.; Dr. Rogers, Rudolf Lowman, Louis
Dial, Signor Garcia, Professors Fontanier, Ferrero, Churton Collins,
&c.
Full List and references on application. Classes assemble SEPTEMBER
26, 1887.

WANTED, COPIES of the ATHENÆUM, Nos.
2301, 2302, and 2303, October 2, 9, and 16, 1875, for which 1s.
each will be given.—Address JOHN C. FRANCIS, Athenæum Office,
22, Took's-court, Curator-street, Chancery-lane, E.C.

WANTED, COPIES of NOTES and QUERIES,
No. 51, SIXTH SERIES, for which 1s. 6d. each will be given.—
Address JOHN C. FRANCIS, Notes and Queries Office, 22, Took's-court,
Curator-street, Chancery-lane, E.C.

PARIS.—The ATHENÆUM can be obtained on
SATURDAY at the GALIGNANI LIBRARY, 224, Rue de Rivoli.

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1888.

Colonial and Foreign Subscribers are requested to send the necessary
CORRECTIONS for next year's Almanack so as to reach the Publishers by
the MIDDLE of OCTOBER.

GLENALMOND TRINITY COLLEGE

(In the Perthshire Highlands).
CLASSICAL and MODERN SIDES, the latter a Systematic, Prac-
tical Education for Boys entering early upon life. Preparations for the
University, Indian Civil Service, Army, and other Examinations.
MICHAELMAS TERM begins FRIDAY, September 20th.—For par-
ticulars, Prospectus, &c., apply to the Rev. THE WARDEN, Glenalmond,
N.B.

ST. PAUL'S PREPARATORY SCHOOL, Colet

House, Talgarth-road, West Kensington (opposite South-East
Entrance of St. Paul's School).
Head Master—
J. BEWSHER, M.A., late Scholar of Balliol College, Oxford.
Preparation for Foundation Scholarships and for Entrance at St. Paul's
School. Boys are also specially prepared for the Sandhurst and Wool-
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ST. PAUL'S PREPARATORY SCHOOL,

1, Pembroke Villas, Rayswater.
Mr. R. C. EDDRUP, M.A., late Exhibitor of St. John's College,
Cambridge, and late Assistant Master at St. Paul's Preparatory School,
West Kensington, PREPARES BOYS for Foundation Scholarships and
for Entrance at St. Paul's School. Arrangements have been made for
the Pupils of this School to have the use of the large Recreation Ground
of the West Kensington School on half-holidays for Cricket, Gymnastics,
&c.—For Prospectus apply to the HEAD MASTER.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON (for LADIES),

43 and 45, Harley-street, W. (No branch.)
Incorporated by Royal Charter 1851.
Principal—Rev. Canon ELWYN.
Lady Resident—Miss CHOUDEAC.
Pupils admitted from Fourteen Years of age. Higher Course for
Students above Eighteen.
NEXT TERM begins OCTOBER 3rd. Entrance and Scholarship Ex-
aminations September 29 and 30th. The Lady Resident will be at the
College after September 19th.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE SCHOOL (for GIRLS)

between Five and Fourteen, 43 and 45, Harley-street, W.
Principal—Rev. Canon ELWYN.
Lady Superintendent—Miss HAY.
NEXT TERM begins SEPTEMBER 26th.
Particulars of Secretary.

GERMANY.—The Rev. A. DAMMANN, D.D., of
Riesbach (Thuringia), RECEIVES into his house SIX BOARDERS
for Private Tuition, especially in German, French, and the Classics.
Beautiful and healthy locality. Terms moderate.—Address as above.

NEWPORT (ESSEX) SCHOOL.

Founded A.D. 1588.
Forty miles from Liverpool-street (Cambridge line).
Healthy.—Successful.—Inexpensive.
NEXT TERM, SEPTEMBER 22nd.—Apply to HEAD MASTER.

HYDE PARK COLLEGE (for LADIES).

The COLLEGE REOPENS SEPTEMBER 28th.
Lady Superintendent—Miss WIGHT.
Musical Director—Miss L. H. CLINTON.

OWENS COLLEGE, VICTORIA UNIVERSITY,

MANCHESTER.
1. ARTS, SCIENCE, and LAW DEPARTMENT.
2. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT (including the Dental and the
Pharmaceutical Courses).
3. DEPARTMENT for WOMEN.
4. EVENING CLASSES DEPARTMENT.
Prospectuses of the above Departments and of Entrance Scholarships
and Exhibitions (twelve in number, and varying from 12l. to 100l. per
annum) will be forwarded on application to the Registrar of the College,
or may be obtained from Mrs. J. E. CONNELL, 35 Piccadilly, Manchester.
HENRY WM. HOLDER, M.A., Registrar.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

Professor ALFRED J. CHURCH will give distinct Courses of
LATIN on the several subjects prescribed for Graduation in the
University of London. The first meeting in these Classes will be on
WEDNESDAY, October 5th, at 11 a.m.
Professor CHURCH will also open on WEDNESDAY, October 12th, at
2 p.m., a HIGHER SENIOR CLASS, which will meet twice a week for
training in LATIN SCHOLARSHIP, including Translation at sight and
Composition. Fee for the Term, 11s.; for the Session, 21s. 6d.—For
particulars apply to the SECRETARY, Gower-street, W.C.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

Professor HENRY MOHLER will give distinct Courses of
ENGLISH on the several subjects prescribed for Graduation in the
University of London.
A Class will meet twice a week throughout the Session, at 10 a.m. on
TUESDAYS and WEDNESDAYS, for a study of ANGLO-SAXON
LANGUAGE and LITERATURE, beginning on WEDNESDAY,
October 5th.
Twenty Lectures upon MILTON will be given on WEDNESDAYS at
11 a.m., beginning on WEDNESDAY, October 5th. Fee, 2s. 2d.
Evening Lectures will be given on MONDAYS, at 7 p.m., beginning
on MONDAY, October 10th. In the First Term on SHAKESPEARE,
in the Second Term on WORDSWORTH; in the Third Term on
TENNYSOON. Fee for the Term, 11s.; for the Session, 21s. 6d.—For
particulars apply to the SECRETARY, Gower-street, W.C.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

THE SESSION OF THE FACULTIES OF ARTS AND LAWS AND OF SCIENCE (including the Indian School and the Departments of Applied Science and Technology and of the Fine Arts) begins on OCTOBER 4. Introductory Lecture at 3 p.m. by the Rev Professor A. J. CHURCH, M.A. The SESSION OF THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE commences on OCTOBER 3. Introductory Lecture at 4 p.m. by Dr. H. RADCLIFFE CROCKER, F.R.C.P.

Instruction is provided for Women in Arts, Laws, and Science. Prospectuses and Regulations relating to Exhibitions, &c. (value 2,000.) may be obtained from the College, Gower-street, W.C. The Examinations for Andrews Entrance Prizes (Languages and Science) and for Medical and (Göhrst) Engineering Entrance Examinations begin September 29.

THE SCHOOL REOPENS SEPTEMBER 19. The College is close to the Gower-street Station.
J. M. HORSBURGH, M.A., Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—SPECIAL

CLASSES.—LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.—SPECIAL CLASSES are held in the subjects required for the Preliminary Scientific and the Intermediate M.B. (London) Examinations. Fee for the whole Course, to Students of the Hospital, Eight Guineas; to others, 10 Guineas.

A SPECIAL CLASS is also held for the Primary F.R.C.S. Examination. These Classes will commence in OCTOBER, and are not confined to Students of the Hospital.
MUNRO SCOTT, Warden.

THE YORKSHIRE COLLEGE, LEEDS.—

THE FOURTEENTH SESSION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND ARTS, and the FIFTY-SEVENTH SESSION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE, begin MONDAY, October 3rd, 1887.

The Classes prepare for Professions, Commerce, and the Universal Ex. The Physical, Chemical, Mineralogical, Biological, and Engineering Laboratories, and the Weaving, Sheds, Dyehouse, and Printing Rooms will be open daily for practical work.

The following Prospectuses may be had free from the Secretary:—
1. Prospectus of all Day Classes in the Department of Science, Technology, and Arts.
2. Prospectus of Classes for Occasional and Evening Students.
3. Prospectus of Day and Evening Classes in Civil and Mechanical Engineering.
4. Prospectus of the Department of Medicine.

THE MASON COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.

SESSION 1887-88.

FACULTIES OF ARTS AND SCIENCE.

THE NEXT SESSION COMMENCES ON MONDAY, October 3rd. No Student will be admitted under the age of Sixteen without having passed a Preliminary Examination.

Syllabuses, containing complete information as to the various courses of instruction, fees, lecture days and hours, Entrance and other Scholarships, Prizes, &c., may be obtained from Cornish Bros., New-street, Birmingham. Price 3d.; by post, 4d.

GEO. H. MORLEY, Secretary.

FRENCH PROTESTANT COLLEGE, BEDFORD.

A CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL FOR LADIES.

Fee, 60s. to 75s. a year.

Head Mistress—Miss LISTER, Gilton Coll., Cambridge.

Second Class Classical Tripos.

Vice Mistress—Miss COLLINS, Gilton Coll., Cambridge.

Second Class Moral Science Tripos.

The Examiner of the Oxford and Cambridge Board reports of the French and German.

"I am glad to report so favourably of both languages. The papers are most excellent, while everything shows great conversational acquaintance with the languages. Throughout the school the goodness of the pronunciation and fluency of expression are very striking. It is rare to find such good results obtained in an English school."

NEXT TERM begins SEPTEMBER 27th.

Prospectus from REV. THE RESIDENT CHAPLAIN.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—The several

DEPARTMENTS will OPEN on the following dates:—

Department of Theology On Thursday, Oct. 6, but
Department of General Literature On Tuesday, Oct. 4.
Department of Engineering On Monday, Oct. 3.
Department of Medicine On Monday, Oct. 10.
Department of Evening Classes Wednesday, Sept. 21, but
Department of the School new Pupils admitted

The Prospectus of any Department may be obtained by application to the Office, or by letter addressed to

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

GOVERNESS AND TUTORS' AGENCY.

AGENCY for GOVERNESSES, TUTORS, AMATEURS, and COMPANIONS, English and Foreign.—Apply for particulars, Mrs. DOWSON, The Library, Old Bedford House, Stratham, S.W.

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

THE WINTER SESSION will OPEN on MONDAY, October 3rd. Distribution of Prizes at 3 p.m. by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London. At 4 p.m. a Reception will be held in the new School Buildings.

Examination for Entrance Scholarships (value 100s. and 60s.) on September 25th and 26th.

The Composition Fee for the whole Medical Curriculum is 10s. Special provision is made for Dental Students and for Candidates for the Preliminary Scientific (M.B.) Examination.

The new RESIDENTIAL COLLEGE provides accommodation for Thirty Students and a Resident Warden.

For Prospectuses apply at the Hospital to the Resident Medical Officer, or to A. PEARCE GOULD, Dean.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Albert Embankment, London, S.E.

THE WINTER SESSION of 1887-88 will commence on OCTOBER 1, when an Introductory Address will be delivered by R. W. REID, Esq. F.R.C.S., at 3 p.m.

Two Entrance Science Scholarships of 125 Guineas and 60s. respectively, open to all First-Year Students, will be offered for Competition. The Examination will be held on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th of October, and the subjects will be Chemistry and Physics, with either Botany or Zoology, at the option of Candidates.

Special Classes are held throughout the year for the "Preliminary Scientific" and "Intermediate M.B." Examinations of the University of London.

All Hospital Appointments are open to Students without extra charge. Scholarships and Money Prizes of considerable value are awarded at the Seasonal Examinations, as also several Medals.

The Fees may be paid in one sum or by instalments. Entries may be made to Lectures or to Hospital Practice, and special arrangements are made for Students entering in their second or subsequent years, also for Dental Students and for Qualified Practitioners.

Several Medical Practitioners and Private Families residing in the neighbourhood receive Students for residence and supervision, and a Register of approved Lodgings is kept in the Secretary's Office.

Prospectuses and all particulars may be obtained from the Medical Secretary, Mr. George Hendle.

W. M. ORD, Dean.

A. W. REID, Vice-Dean.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE.

THE WINTER SESSION will BEGIN on MONDAY, October 3rd, 1887. Students can reside in the College within the Hospital walls, subject to the College Regulations. The Hospital comprises a service of 750 beds (including 75 for convalescents at Swanley).—For further particulars apply personally or by letter, to the Warden of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

A Handbook forwarded on application.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE.

CLASSES FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION.

A Class (open to all Students, whether entered at the Hospital or not) is held from October 1st till July in preparation for the above examination as follows:

BIOLOGY—T. W. SHORE, M.D. B.Sc. London, Lecturer on Comparative Anatomy to the Hospital.

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY—F. WOMACK, M.B. B.Sc. London, Demonstrator of Natural Philosophy and of Chemistry to the Hospital.

Fee, 12s. 12s.; to Students of the Hospital, 10s. 10s.

This Class is also suitable for Students entering for the Intermediate B.Sc. Examination.

A Special Course is provided for Students entering for the January Examination, and will begin early in September. Fee, 10s. 10s.

Single subjects may also be taken—BIOLOGY, 5s. 5s.; CHEMISTRY, 5s. 5s.; PHYSICS, 5s. 5s.

For further particulars apply to the WARDEN of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

A detailed Syllabus of the Classes forwarded on application.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS.

TWO SCHOLARSHIPS, of the value of 100s. each, tenable for one year, will be competed for on SEPTEMBER 24th and Following Days. One of the value of 100s. will be awarded to the best Candidate at this Examination under Twenty Years of age, and of sufficient merit. For the other, the Candidates must be under Twenty-five Years of age.

The subjects of Examination are Physics, Chemistry, Botany, and Biology. No Candidate to take more than four subjects.

The JEFFERSON EXHIBITION (value 20s.) will be competed for at the same time. The subjects of Examination are Latin, Mathematics, and any two of the three following languages—Greek, French, and German.

The Classical Subjects are those of the London University Matriculation Examination of July, 1887.

Candidates must not have entered to the Medical or Surgical practice of any Medical School.

The successful Candidates will be required to enter at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in the October succeeding the Examination, and are eligible for the other Hospital Scholarships and Prizes.

SUMMARY OF SCHOLARSHIPS OBTAINABLE BY STUDENTS AT ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

At Entrance: Entrance Scholarship in Science—Senior ..	£120
Junior	100
Jefferson Exhibition	20
Preliminary Scientific Exhibition	30
Shuter Scholarship, Anatomy, Physiology, and Materia Medica	50
At End of First Year: Three Junior Scholarships, Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Materia Medica	£20, £20, £20
At End of Second Year: Senior Scholarship, Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry	50
At End of Third and later Years: Kirke's Scholarship (in Clinical Medicine) and Medal	30
Brakenbury Scholarships:— In Medicine	30
In Surgery	30
Lawrence Scholarship (in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery) and Medal	42

For particulars, application must be made to the WARDEN of the College, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

HYDE PARK CORNER, S.W.

THE WINTER SESSION will COMMENCE on MONDAY, October 3rd, when an Introductory Address will be delivered by Mr. Dent, at 4 p.m.

The following ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS will be offered for competition in October:—

1. A SCHOLARSHIP, value 125s., for the sons of medical men who have entered the School as bond fide first-year students during the current year.

2. TWO SCHOLARSHIPS, each of 50s., open to all students commencing their studies. The subjects for these three Scholarships will be Latin, French or German, and Elementary Physics, and the Examination will be held on October 6th.

3. A SCHOLARSHIP, value 60s., open to all students who have entered the School during the current year, and who have passed the Cambridge 1st M.B. since October, 1885. Subjects—Elementary Biology, Anatomy, Physiology, and Practical Chemistry.

4. A SCHOLARSHIP, value 65s., for students who, having been signed up for or previously passed the Oxford 1st M.B. or the Cambridge 2nd M.B., have entered the School during the current year. Subjects—Anatomy and Physiology. The Examination for these Scholarships will be held in October.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1887.

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LITERATURE

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

- In Bad Hands, and other Tales.* By F. W. Robinson. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)
- The Wild Curate.* By J. McGrigor Allan. 3 vols. (White & Co.)
- A Paraguayan Treasure: the Search and the Discovery.* By Alexander F. Baillie. With Route Map and Plans. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)

THAT the faculty of writing a good novel and the faculty of writing a good novelette are not identical has been often made manifest. Indeed, the work of Nathaniel Hawthorne and the work of Mr. Bret Harte would almost seem to show that the two faculties are fundamentally antagonistic to each other. Admirably conceived, and, under certain conditions, admirably executed, as are 'The Scarlet Letter' and 'The House of the Seven Gables,' the critic who should affirm that they are perfect as works of art in the same way that 'The Birth-Mark,' 'The Snow Image,' and 'The Spirit of the Fountain' are perfect would be bold. In all Hawthorne's novels, including even 'A Blithedale Romance,' there is, it is generally admitted, a something missing. What is that something? Is it not the sweet freedom of evolution, the apparent lawlessness and abandon that belong to Nature's own work—the one quality in short which the novelette can dispense with, but which is the very life of the novel? Had we time and space here it would not, we think, be difficult to answer these questions in the affirmative. And, on the other hand, if we turn to Mr. Bret Harte's work we shall find a case of even more conspicuous failure when the master of the novelette turns to writing a novel, but a failure whose origin is from another and a very different cause. Unlike Hawthorne's, Mr. Bret Harte's short stories are not the concrete expression of an allegorical idea more or less recondite; they are brief and often extremely simple pictures of brief and often extremely simple passages of real life—pictures in which the small group of incidents is painted with that faithful verisimilitude and that attention to accessories which in a general way belong rather to the novelist than to the *raconteur*. It would appear at first that this faculty of selecting and reproducing physiognomic details is

nearly all the equipment necessary for a novelist, and it is not surprising, therefore, that every one looked to Mr. Bret Harte for a successful story, in which his remarkable powers of humour and pathos should have full play on the ampler canvas of the novelist. His novel of 'Gabriel Conroy,' however, was a failure—a failure from the lack of that very same power over artistic composition and subtlety of evolution, the excess of which had led to the failure of Hawthorne's longer stories. Though there was apparent a very ambitious and a very earnest attempt to construct and evolve a plot, 'Gabriel Conroy' was a mere succession of brilliant scenes, and so little impression did the novel make that the writer of the notice of Mr. Bret Harte in 'Celebrities of the Century' has forgotten altogether to mention it—forgotten to mention the very existence of what Mr. Bret Harte evidently intended to be his *magnum opus*. And does not the same criticism apply to the work of the supreme master of the idyllic novelette, Paul Heyse? Of him can it not be actually affirmed that the narrower the canvas the more vital the work? However, our present business is not with successful writers of novelettes attempting the novel, but with a successful novelist trying his hand at the novelette. Mr. Robinson's speciality has always been that of depicting, with an accuracy which is quite photographic, the lower forms of London life. The pictures of the "street arab," his ways of life and his surroundings, in such stories as 'Owen,' 'Mattie,' 'No Church,' &c., are so vivid that, popular as they are, the question has been often asked, "Why are they not more popular still?" There is, we think, an answer to the question, and the answer is twofold: first, Mr. Robinson's power over narrative is not at all equal to his power over dialogue; secondly, his power of inventing a strong and striking story is, though always respectable, never first rate. In other words, he is more in harmony with the popular taste of the past than with the popular taste of the present hour. And yet to say that a writer's power over dialogue is his strong point is, as Mr. Ruskin has affirmed, to give him very high praise. Herein Mr. Robinson is the opposite of a school of story-tellers who have a great vogue at this moment. In reading a story by Hugh Conway or by any one of his school the impulse of the reader is to hurry over—perhaps even to skip—the dialogue and proceed with the narrative, so lifeless and stiff are the characters, so vigorous and so full of literary energy is the narrative setting. In reading a story by Mr. Robinson the reader's impulse is in the opposite direction: the reader is apt to treat the narrative portion as padding; the dialogue is the story. We have on a previous occasion raised the question, How has it happened that, after the enormous revolution of methods inaugurated by Scott, and carried on by Dickens, Thackeray, Reade, and others, the non-dramatic method, which seemed to have been entirely superseded, has been revived, and successfully revived? All that concerns us here, however, is the obvious fact that the difference between Mr. Robinson's method and that of the most popular contemporary school of fictionists is the same

—the difference between the method of 'Waverley' and the method that was in vogue before the appearance of 'Waverley,' as exemplified in the work of Godwin, Brockden Brown, Mrs. Shelley, and others—and that it is this difference which accounts for the superiority of Mr. Robinson's novels over his short stories. The purely dramatic method, in which alone he is at his best, though suited to the novel, is an encumbrance to the rapid movement of the novelette. This is seen in the story which gives the name to his volumes—the longest in the series, where the space for developing the plot by means of dialogue is much too great for the *motif* of which the plot is the expression. Some of the other stories, however, are in Mr. Robinson's best manner, and are, indeed, excellent. This applies especially to the humorous stories. One of them, 'A Big Investment,' is the most humorous story Mr. Robinson has ever written—the most humorous story, indeed, that we have read for a long time past. It records nothing but the tribulation of some strolling showmen, who, having discovered (in the person of a Yorkshire farmer's wife) a female Daniel Lambert, and secured her at a weekly stipend, find their treasure "thinning"—losing weight at the rate of a big shoulder of mutton weight a week. But the way in which the character of the fat woman, the character of her selfish husband, and the characters of the three partner-showmen are vitalized in a few pages is really a triumph of humorous dramatization. Though none of the other stories is equal to this, the volumes are alive with touches of humour and pathos, and are pretty sure to be welcomed by novel-readers.

Mr. McGrigor Allan is no novice at the craft of novel-writing, the title-page of 'The Wild Curate' containing a list of half a dozen other works from his pen, but his new venture shows an absolute ignorance of the rudiments of his art. The materials are not digested or transmuted, but bodily shovelled into the pages of 'The Wild Curate,' which is one of the most astounding medleys that the three-volume system has called into existence. Mr. McGrigor Allan is an extensive reader, and admits his indebtedness to his authorities with a conscientiousness which does him credit. He shows occasionally a good deal of crude declamatory vigour and rhetorical ingenuity, and now and then will coin a forcible phrase. But when against these qualities a strange unfamiliarity with the ways of the world, an irrepressible tendency to caricature, a dearth of probability, and a uniform artificiality of dialogue have to be set off, it will be admitted that the balance is hardly in favour of the writer. Following the method adopted in a now fortunately exploded school of English comedy, Mr. Allan labels his personages according to their idiosyncrasies. Thus we have Lord Oddfish, Miss Verjuice, Lawyer Ferret, Doctor Downright, Miss Minckes, Mr. Gnat-strainer, and so on. Another peculiarity of the author is his habit of giving references not only to his authorities, but to previous passages in his novel. As an instance of the disregard for probability which he displays, we may point out that the curate, a distinguished university man, who is in

the habit of dining with his rector, a wealthy epicure, is made the hero of the venerable anecdote of the guest who, on being invited to dine out, arrived in the afternoon and retired to bed when he should have gone to dress. The motive assigned is not absence of mind, but sheer ignorance of the usages of society. In the contrivance of grotesque incidents Mr. Allan is, perhaps, without a peer. The most wonderful of all is the scene in which the wild curate—in reality the veriest of milksops—after being indignantly rejected by his lady love, whose eye he has shot out at a pigeon-match, fills his pockets with stones and prepares to drown himself, when his mother confronts and deters him. Overcome by her exertions, mental and physical, the good lady faints, and on coming to is represented as imagining that she is in heaven. It is only fair to add that the moral tone of the work is irreproachable.

Under the disguise of a novel Mr. Baillie gives a vivid description of incidents which are supposed to have taken place during the last few days of the life, and after the death, of Lopez, the Dictator of Paraguay. The author is evidently well acquainted with the countries between the great rivers which unite to form the Rio de la Plata; and, either from personal experience or from the actors in the sanguinary struggle between the outnumbered Paraguayans and the Brazilian-Argentine confederation, he has acquired a store of information respecting a remarkable people who have now dropped out of notice. The supposed narrator is a certain Arthur Penistone, who has inherited a mania for treasure-seeking, and who has come upon the track of one Mr. Wilfrid Willis, an adventurous engineer, the former holder of a commission in the army of Lopez, under the name of Don Felix. That tyrant, just before his final defeat and death, is supposed to have buried his military chest containing an immense amount of treasure, and after securing the sketch of the cross-bearings to have had the burying party at a given signal all shot by his special escort. As usual, to make sure the knife was passed across the throat of each victim; but the heart of one of the executioners relented at the sight of an old and valued comrade still alive, although mortally wounded, and the latter lived long enough to confide the tragic story to his intimate friend Don Felix. The escape of the latter, his interview with Penistone and his friend Charlie Rayne, the joint expedition to Paraguay in search of the treasure, and what the treasure really proved to be—for of course there is a lady in the story, more precious than rubies and much fine gold—must be left to the reader. The narrative is thrilling; the descriptions of the country and people are accurate; and although the main incidents are not to be taken as absolute history, they appear highly probable. A remarkable feature in a work of this description is the presence of an excellent map; and, at the risk of scaring away some possible readers, it must be said that the book is nearly as instructive as it is interesting. Another point to be noticed is the accuracy of the Spanish phrases employed. Apart from a few blemishes in the artistic composition of the romance, owing, no doubt, to its being

the author's first effort in this line, the book is capably written, and boys, who are not hypercritical as regards the machinery of a story of adventure, will be fascinated by it. It is a surprise to hear a new story—and this, too, from the Argentine side of America—about the Pacific Steam Navigation Company. Some forty years ago, it appears, when there was no competition, and accommodation and courtesy were scanty, the Spanish rendering of the letters P.S.N.C. on the company's house-flag was "Poca simpatia, ninguna compasion."

Eleventh Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission.—Appendix. Parts I. and II. (Eyre & Spottiswoode.)

THE Historical Manuscripts Commission is to be congratulated on the issue of two very interesting volumes. It is true that the subject-matter of each has been already exhaustively discussed. Dr. Gardiner has made excellent use of the Salvetti correspondence in his great history of Charles I., and the evidence of the Lords' Journals is familiar to the readers of Macaulay. Nevertheless it cannot be too frequently insisted that the true mission of all organized historical publications is to reproduce, for what it is worth, the evidence of records, or State Papers, or private MSS. in an exact and intelligible form, and this requisite for permanent utility is, happily, the distinguishing feature of the work of this Commission.

The Salvetti correspondence, translated from the Tuscan originals in the archives of Florence, forms the first part of the Appendix. The writer was a citizen of Lucca, who, being compelled to fly from his native country, took refuge in England under the assumed name of Amerigo Salvetti, and attached himself to the grand-ducal government of Florence in the capacity of English resident. He contrived to keep his patrons perfectly informed as to the state of politics in a series of despatches which are at once reports and news-letters, and which quite justify the boast, "I believe that there are few events of importance taking place of which I do not receive notice." We are told, indeed, by a contemporary diplomatist that the Italians excelled all other nations in the faculty of recording political intelligence, and this circumstance as well as the long experience and undoubted shrewdness of the Tuscan agent have inclined historians to attach a considerable importance to this correspondence. On the other hand, we might reasonably decline to accept as a contemporary record such evidence as this tittle-tattle of a court, however ably digested by a foreign expert. Indeed, there seem to be grave reasons for doubting whether Salvetti was in a position to be sufficiently informed of certain events which he affects to record from personal observation, and in this case the chief interest in his letters is destroyed. It is impossible to avoid noticing in these despatches the absence of that picturesqueness which distinguishes the news-letters of Carleton and Chamberlain, and which gives the force of conviction to their descriptions. It is true that in the game of politics a dispassionate on-looker such as this intelligent foreigner would have considerable advantages; but

then it is imperative that he should enjoy a convenient standpoint for his observations, or else be able to shoulder his way through the crowd. Neither of these qualifications for a political reporter was enjoyed by Salvetti, the self-accredited agent of a third-rate potentate, a man, moreover, dogged by assassins, whose physical and political existence was only assured by his complete insignificance. As an example of the Italian's defective information we may mention his description of the funeral of James I., a spectacle likely to impress a foreigner, and of which it might be presumed that Salvetti was an eye-witness. Contemporary records, however, prove conclusively that here, as well as on other occasions, he could not have actually witnessed the things that he describes so minutely, and therefore we are driven to the conclusion either that he depended on uncertain information, or that he drew largely from his imagination. Thus, in describing the preparations made in Denmark House, he says that the bedchamber was hung with black velvet and all the other rooms with black cloth. Now the great privy chamber and the lobby beyond it, in which (and not in the bedchamber) the body lay, were both hung with velvet, and the outer rooms only with cloth. Again, he states that the two hearses were placed in the presence-chamber and the guard-room, whereas their true position was in the chapel and hall respectively. It is the same with his description of the pageant outside the palace as within. The humble foreigner, who was unable to penetrate beyond the passages and ante-rooms, and who enjoyed none of the facilities accorded to recognized ambassadors for viewing the procession to the Abbey, was compelled to fill in details from careless information or from probabilities. Thus, after describing the mourning horses led in the procession, he ventures to portray the horse of state led by the Duke of Buckingham as equally draped in mourning, whereas it was merely saddled, and was showily decked with great plumes of crimson and white on head and tail, garnished with white egrets, and was led by a sash of silk of "crimson-in-grain" and silver. These points may not be very material, but at least they shake our faith in the writer's account of matters not of common notoriety, and therefore, possibly, of uncommon interest. It is scarcely too much to say that, if we exclude the element of personal observation, there are few things in this correspondence which might not have been as readily compiled by a modern writer with the help of existing information.

Part ii. of the Appendix contains a further instalment of the House of Lords MSS. The papers of ten years (1678-88) are calendared here, and a more eventful period than the first three of these it would be difficult to select. The Popish Plot, or rather the proceedings to which it gave rise, is, of course, the chief feature of the volume. Any doubts as to the true meaning of this protest of Puritan England would be removed by a perusal of the evidence which is here presented to us. We witness a return to the precautionary measures which were thought necessary under Elizabeth, enforced by the same odious methods of espionage, perjury, and intimidation. However, whilst the great queen and her ministers visited

with equal severity all outside the pale of the Established Church, the penal laws under the "French vassal" and his accomplices were enforced chiefly against the Protestant Nonconformists. Therefore we are not surprised to find the triumph of the Protestant party followed by a counter persecution of the Catholic recusants. It is difficult to read these familiar details without a fresh sense of shame and indignation for this national disgrace. Perhaps, too, we are enlightened by the contents of some of these papers as to an ulterior motive of the Protestant agitators, which seems to resemble a barefaced attempt to protect certain commercial interests. However this may be, we cannot doubt the existence of an irresistible panic, clumsily fomented by the base tribe of informers, and skilfully utilized by political agitators to serve a party purpose. The following incident will help to illustrate the progress of the scare. A gentleman who is haunted by "an apprehension that both Houses of Parliament are to be blown up this morning" communicates his fears to the Committee, which directs a search to be made in the vaults and precincts. Immediately the neighbouring "housekeepers" begin to hear mysterious underground knockings at midnight. Sir Christopher Wren and the engineers excavate wildly in all directions. Arrangements are being made for an adjournment to Somerset House, but finally the fears of the legislators are allayed by pulling down the walls between the several cellars, stationing sentries, and turning the neighbouring inhabitants out of their houses.

The case of Choqueux's fireworks is equally typical. This ingenious foreigner, on the strength, doubtless, of a brisk trade on the occasion of the "blessed Restoration," had been engaged in manufacturing and storing "serpents" and "rockets" for eighteen years in the hope of another display of loyalty, which, however, never came. When, in common with other foreigners, he fell under suspicion in 1678, the discovery of this combustible hoard caused a momentary sensation, for the mouldering cases of these ill-timed *feux de joie* were looked on as a possible ruse, especially when the evidence of the Ordnance experts showed that their contents were still effective. However, the owner's explanation must have been received with grim satisfaction, for he was dismissed with a caution. But perhaps the best instance of the morbid vigilance which wrested the most natural actions into suspicious symptoms is the case of an unhappy suspect, as to whom, when his house had been entered by a search party and his papers seized, it was reported by the officers as a sinister indication that "the tears were in his eyes." Very different was the treatment of certain foreign Protestants disturbed by an overzealous search officer, who was "warned to meddle no more" and discharged from his employment. During the height of the panic a Bill was brought in "for disabling Popish recusants to exercise certain trades and occupations"; but their persecution did not end here. All Papists were at first required to leave London, if not the country—an edict which bore with especial hardness upon artisans who, like the tapestry makers, had been invited to this country under the most solemn assurances. At the same time

it is needless to state that the penal laws were not pressed against Protestant Nonconformists, whilst two years later it was thought desirable to afford them direct protection by the introduction of Bills "for distinguishing Protestant Dissenters from Popish recusants," and "for the encouragement of Protestant strangers to come into and inhabit this country."

It would, perhaps, be possible also to read in these pages the signs of an approaching collapse of the plot in the years 1680 and 1681. The more the popular interest flagged, the more did the informers and agitators vie in stimulating it by the most extravagant disclosures—such as a plot of the Jesuits to invade the country "with 100 Hangmen and 100 Kettles" to burn all enemies of the Catholic Church, with many other infallible bugbears.

In addition, however, to the "dirty work" performed by the Popish Plot Committee, the Lords could take credit for a good deal of activity in the judicial department of their house. There is a curious case of privilege involved in a petition of the Countess of Powis, whose husband had been arrested on a charge of intended co-operation in Wales with one of the imaginary Spanish armies of invasion. This lady complained that a body of miscreants visited her house at midnight, and would have dragged her servants to prison if she had not undertaken to be answerable for them. The offenders were ordered to beg the countess's pardon. It is interesting to remember that it was a daughter of this dauntless peeress, Lady Nithsdale, who effected her husband's escape from the Tower in 1715 by a well-known stratagem. There is also an interesting topographical notice in connexion with an Act for rebuilding Powis House, "lately demolished by fire." Certificates were produced by Sir Christopher Wren and others that the proposed archway (which is still a familiar feature of the west entrance to Lincoln's Inn Fields) would in no way inconvenience foot passengers in Queen Street, nor encroach on the space for coaches.

There is also the usual peerage case, in which the petitioner, the son of a trunk-maker, claims to be descended from one who must have been a grandfather at the age of thirteen. He is stated to have been already five times nonsuited, and to have spent enormous sums in costs.

The Great Masters of Russian Literature in the Nineteenth Century. By Ernest Dupuy. Translated by Nathan Maskell Dole.—*The Prose Writers Gogol, Tourguénief, Tolstoi.* With Appendix. (Maxwell.)

READABLE works on Russian literature are the exception, not the rule. For this reason, though not for this reason only, an entertaining book treating of the most prominent Russian prose writers is very welcome. The English people have only just discovered, as it were, this new vein of gold, this strange and fairy-like thing called Russian literature, and the mine is being eagerly worked. M. Dupuy is a sympathetic writer who has grasped some of the leading features of Russian literature, and delivers his impressions with clearness and ease. He has not,

it is true, attempted to bore very deeply into the mine, but has rather skimmed the surface. He awakens the reader's curiosity, however, and stimulates his interest. To Gogol he devotes more space than to either of the other writers. He recognizes in him the first truly national Russian literary genius, though perhaps Krilof, whose fables have been charmingly translated into English by Mr. Ralston, has a better right to that title. Gogol went straight to Russian life for his inspiration, and scorned to imitate the mannerisms of foreign authors, as his predecessors had done. Everything about Gogol is original. He has not a single thought or line that is vulgar, commonplace, or conventional. As ruthless as Thackeray in his sarcastic exposure of the shams of life, he has a gaiety of style and lightness of touch which were denied to the English novelist. M. Dupuy gives an excellent sketch of this marvellous genius, who has created types that will live as long as there are Russians to read him; but we were somewhat disappointed to find him dismiss with a few words the most popular of all Gogol's short stories, 'The Overcoat.' This is probably the greatest satire the Russian language possesses, far surpassing anything attempted even by Stedrin, and for pathos and delicacy of feeling equal to Dickens. The story of a humble official whose great ambition is to obtain a new overcoat, as his old one is threadbare and lets in the cold, is as heartrending a thing as ever was written. There is also much humour and much dignity in the sufferings of this shabby-genteel official, who has the misfortune to be honest and friendless. How he saves up towards his coat by stepping more carefully on the pavement than was his wont, so as to wear his boots longer, the privations he endures, and the joy he experiences when he actually succeeds in obtaining possession of the long-toiled-for garment, are so true to nature, so perfectly fresh, so irresistibly comic and yet so terribly tragic, that this story deserves to be placed—as, indeed, it is in Russia—in the front rank of Gogol's works. It may be regretted that M. Dupuy has not presented the reader with more specimens of Gogol's whims and oddities. The servant, for instance, in 'Dead Souls,' who smells so mysteriously and is told reproachfully by his master that he really ought to have a bath, is a thoroughly Russian picture. The dictum of the governor in 'The Revisor' when speaking of the teacher of history, "Alexander the Great was a hero, I admit; but why break the chairs?" has passed into a proverb, and is strongly illustrative of Gogol's quiet humour.

The chapters devoted to Tourguénief show much insight and sympathy. M. Dupuy points out justly that Tourguénief is the greatest portrayer of women Russia can boast of. His women have individuality and colour; they are not always pretty, some of his heroines narrowly escape being ugly even; but they have a grandeur of character, and a mystic atmosphere seems to envelope them. They are courageous, unselfish, and magnificent, true daughters of the snow-clad North, hiding under a haughty and calm exterior all the warmth and fire of an Italian sun. We cannot agree with M.

Dupuy when he calls Tourguénief a Zapadnik, a Western. Tourguénief was *par excellence* a Russian; and he was too true to his country, he saw too deeply into things, to sympathize with the superficial dreaminess of Panslavism. He could not shut his eyes to the civilization and culture of the West. He was a strong and consistent opponent of all attempts to import wholesale Western ideas and slavish copies of European methods; but he did not see why Russia should not profit by the two thousand years of experience of Western Europe, and adapt for herself whatever she found adaptable there. For this he was hooted down and reviled. Tourguénief was too great to be extreme, too broad to be a partisan, too honest to deceive himself or his readers. He saw the faults of his countrymen, and for this they hated him. But so did the Germans hate Heine. Tourguénief will survive these petty jealousies, and will be ranked as one of the few who have understood the human heart and have communicated their knowledge without showing the dissecting knife or descending into the charnel-house.

For some inscrutable reason Count Leo N. Tolstoy's name is printed "Lyof Tolstoi," which is neither elegant nor phonetic, but this is an unimportant error in view of the very thorough and charming account of his works. In Russia 'Anna Karenina' is, we believe, regarded as Tolstoy's masterpiece, but M. Dupuy gives the palm to 'Cossacks.' He judiciously refrains from making any comparisons between Tolstoy and Tourguénief, any attempt at which is fraught with danger just now, when feeling runs rather high in Russia. Panslavism, which is at present in the ascendant, of course declares for the mystic count; future generations will probably reverse the judgment, if for no other reason, because Tolstoy shows us the knife and allows us to watch him dissect his subject, whereas Tourguénief's attitude is that of an artist. He is true to nature because he cannot be untrue. There is no apparent labour in his method. We see the motives, the passions, and feelings of his characters as we should those of our friends, simply by being brought into contact with them, listening to their words, and witnessing their deeds.

Mr. Dole has done his work well and conscientiously. The quotations made by the author have all been translated directly from the Russian into English by the translator, and the notes and appendix add much to the value of the work. Being but slow-paced English people, we may, perhaps, occasionally experience surprise at some of the eccentricities of Mr. Dole's orthography; but then they order these things so differently in America. The portraits contained in the book are not libellous, for which we are grateful.

Oxford: its Life and Schools. Edited by A. M. M. Stedman, M.A., assisted by Members of the University. (Bell & Sons.)

So august a body as the Hebdomadal Council of the University of Oxford could hardly be expected to write a guide-book for those who seek degrees. Even if the Council condescended to the task, it is more

than probable that the work would be wanting in many necessary details which are better supplied by men of less exalted position and fresher practical experience. The volume before us may be described as an unofficial guide-book, compiled for the most part by college or private tutors actively engaged in tuition, whose names guarantee the business-like nature of their advice. It offers a full and, in most respects, a satisfactory description of the country through which students must travel, and affords to parents who are desirous of calculating the expenses and the rewards of university education a mass of useful information conveniently arranged, and brought down to the most recent date. Some portions of the volume appear to us superfluous, or trivial, or grandmotherly; but even these may possess a value for those happy mortals whom the university world knows as freshmen. On this point we willingly defer to the judgment of those who speak with authority, since it is almost impossible to resume the mental attitude of young men for whom the path to a degree still possesses all the terrors and surprises of the unknown.

The volume falls into two parts. The first portion deals with the history of the university; furnishes a list of the colleges, together with the dates and subjects of the matriculation examinations, the necessary expenses of entrance, the fixed terminal charges, the endowments of each foundation; estimates the average expenses of a university career; and treats of Oxford life in its social, intellectual, and religious aspects. The second portion gives a minute account of the different schools, whether pass or class, and concludes with a sketch of women's education at Oxford, and of the working of the scheme for the extension of university teaching in large towns.

The "Life" of Oxford commences with Mr. Henson's spirited summary of the history of the university. The author's proclivities are plainly monastic, and he has allowed his sympathies to overpower his sense of proportion. So exclusively mediæval is his treatment of the subject, that out of twenty-six pages, twenty are devoted to the pre-Reformation period. Mr. Stedman follows with a chapter upon what may be called the personal expenses of Oxford life. He wisely warns parents against accepting low or, indeed, any hard-and-fast estimates of the necessary outlay. College charges are easily ascertainable, but they form an insignificant item in the expenditure. The real expenses arise in an outlay which every young man must regulate for himself. But, as Mr. Stedman truly points out, the standard of living in each college practically varies from year to year with the character of its inmates. No advice respecting the relative cheapness of different colleges has any real value unless it is of the most recent date.

The chapter on "Social Life" is decidedly the weakest feature in the volume; as the subject is treated it is, in fact, wholly out of place in a work of this kind. If social life is to be discussed at all as a separate feature, it should have been treated in a far higher tone than that which has been adopted. The want of good taste which this chapter displays is not compensated by a quantity of commonplace advice. Warnings against the evil consequence of sauntering

into inviting shops on the way home from lectures, of running up bills with tradesmen, of buying trifles without inquiring the price, of playing unlimited loo, presuppose more simplicity in ingenuous youth than we are disposed to allow to the average school-boy of eighteen to twenty. Such dangers are not hidden pitfalls, but snares spread in the sight of the undergraduate, into which he walks open-eyed from lack of moral courage. If the author had gibbeted those tradesmen who are disguised money-lenders he would have done some service to the unwary. Again, in several respects the social picture which the author presents is too gross to be accepted as a tolerable likeness of undergraduate life of the present day. Parents who accept the report as literally true will not, we imagine, be eager to send their sons to Oxford. The amount of reading which the ordinary undergraduate is supposed to attempt is totally inadequate to the time which he is represented as wasting in trivialities. "Three solid hours of good hard reading," "liable to be broken into by lectures," is the author's maximum of a morning's work. "Generally," he adds, "no one reads much beyond one, nor is it wise to attempt to pass that hour, and place too much strain upon the brain." A "prudent man" may read an hour before dinner, and some men may lay down a rule for themselves of reading two hours after dinner; but this is seldom adhered to, because "it is impossible to imagine the many calls which a man has upon his time." If Miss Gent's picture of social and intellectual life at the ladies' colleges in Oxford, which forms a well-written and interesting addition to the volume, is taken as faithful, the men will soon be beaten out of the field by the women. "It is easy to see," writes Miss Gent, "that any girl can read six, seven, or even eight hours a day, and still have the whole afternoon for amusement and recreation. As a matter of fact, very few people try to work eight or more hours, and the majority not more than five or six." It appears to us that the author of "Social Life" is painting a college interior of twenty years ago, adapted to the present date by some remarks on the civilizing effects of married fellows and other modern changes. Would any one recognize "the High" of 1887 in the following description (the italics are ours)?—

"Here will be seen one man rushing home from a lecture to his luncheon, his arm full of books, his academics flying in the wind, and his head crammed full of the newest conceits concerning Virgil or Plato. There are two dilettanti, sauntering gracefully arm in arm, followed by a pair of pugs or spaniels of the purest breed. . . . Following them comes a freshman, uncomfortably prim, with cap and gown in spotless condition, and evidently proud of his elegant attire. He has been invited to lunch with an old schoolfellow, and, not wishing to transgress the rules of the University, has donned the official garb. . . . Next come three fast men, in coats and trousers of enormous and alarming patterns, with all about them of the newest and most advanced style. They have spent the last hour in the stables where their horses are kept, and have been regaling themselves with beer and choice stories. As they 'swagger' along they leer and wink at every female who passes them," &c.

This chapter is, as we think, a libel upon the undergraduate, and conveys a false impression of social life as it exists at Oxford.

In several minute points it shows a want of familiarity with present conditions, and, from the responsible nature of the other essays, is calculated to do an amount of mischief which is wholly incommensurate with the merits of the composition.

The two chapters which deal with the intellectual and religious life of Oxford are perhaps the most interesting in the volume to the general reader. Both essays concur in rendering a warm tribute to the late Prof. Green, of Oxford. No Oxford tutor during the past quarter of a century has left so deep and broad a mark upon the mind and life of the university, and the tribute to his remarkable character, which is here paid by two independent writers of different schools of thought, is as just as it is sympathetic. "Had Prof. Green," writes Mr. Brabant,

"been no more than a metaphysician, his influence, great as it was, could never have extended beyond a comparatively narrow circle. That which attracted young Oxford about him was the union in him of the speculative and the practical: the conviction, which inspires and invigorates his philosophy, that to conceive the ideal intellectually, and to realise it actually, amid the world in which we live, are but different aspects of one and the same endeavour. To such teaching, set forth as it was in a life of singular devotion and simplicity, may be most truly traced that great wave of philanthropic interest, which in our generation has swept over Oxford with such beneficial effect. Nothing is more surprising to old Oxford men than the interest which undergraduates now take in the many practical questions which connect themselves with religion, morality, or politics. Though there are many parties and many methods, the leaders of nearly all would have to confess that a large part of their inspiration came from 'Green of Balliol.'"

Mr. Gent, in his essay on the religious life of Oxford, says:—

"That, then, which distinguishes the quite recent from the less recent religious life of Oxford is the marked presence of that philanthropic element. That it should be so has been largely due to one who, though not a theologian, but a philosopher, yet had an influence upon the religious thought of his time, which it would be difficult to overstate, and which has affected men of all parties—the late Prof. Green."

The second part of the volume deals with the "Schools" of Oxford. It contains a great amount of minute and practical information, which possesses a special value for those who are interested in university education. Mr. Hall's chapter on the Jurisprudence School and Mr. Wells's on "Literæ Humaniores" strike us as the clearest and neatest in arrangement of the different essays. The Honour School of Theology receives very inadequate and, as we think, unfair treatment from the only one of the contributors who remains anonymous. We do not believe it to be true of the present school that "the average man who takes up theology aims at a Third Class, and generally gets it with a very moderate amount of work, perhaps an average of three or four hours a day." Whatever value can be attached to this chapter by reason of the company in which it is found appears to us to be neutralized by the tone of the criticism and by the very significant fact that the critic, alone among the number of contributors, conceals his name.

The volume, in spite of considerable

blemishes, is likely to prove practically useful. It is to be regretted that some of the numerous problems of the future are not discussed together with the conditions of the present. We should have been glad to learn, for instance, from one or other of the contributors how the scheme of the last University Commission works in practice; whether it has weakened the college system without substituting anything in its stead; and what changes, if any, are rendered necessary by the educational requirements of an age which demands for its children a specialized training and its speedy application in real life.

Lectures on the Origin and Growth of Religion as illustrated by the Religion of the Ancient Babylonians. By A. H. Sayce. The Hibbert Lectures for 1887. (Williams & Norgate.)

THE reproaches which have been hurled at Assyriologists by Bible students and Semitic scholars because they had neither dictionary nor handbook on the Babylonian religion have now been wiped out, for during this year both have appeared. These books have been anxiously hoped for by all students for some years past, and in the case of the Hibbert Lectures the deferred hope has become the "tree of life" which Solomon declared satisfied expectation was. With the 'Assyrisches Wörterbuch' of Delitzsch, which has been announced for ten years, and of which the first part has only just appeared, we have nothing to do here, except to remark, in passing, that it would have been infinitely better for the credit of Assyriology among scholars if that first part had never appeared. Would that Schrader, the father of German Assyriology, had finished the Assyrian dictionary which he began, and had never allowed the task to leave his hands!

The religion of the Babylonians has not been very generally studied. The first good account of the Assyrian and Babylonian gods, and the part each one took in Babylonian pantheism, was given by Sir H. Rawlinson in his brother's edition of Herodotus. Prof. Tiele, of Leyden, next discussed the matter in his book on comparative religions, but added little to what was already known. That "universal genius" François Lenormant paid much attention to the subject, and students are indebted to him for some clever discoveries thereon. There is no need to wonder that the Babylonian religion has been comparatively so long neglected, for the way is strewn with difficulties. Thanks to Sir Henry Rawlinson's texts, there is much material to work on; but there still remained in the British Museum many hundreds of fragments inscribed with names of gods, hymns, allusions, and stray facts which were all important for the study of the Babylonian religion. Prof. Sayce's lectures do not contain every bit of information which could be collected on this subject, in spite of his hundreds of references to the hundreds of tablets and tablet fragments which he has copied from time to time during the last fifteen years; nevertheless, we admire his patience and learning displayed in collecting and arranging in an understandable order the facts which he has gleaned from the

broken fragments of the clay libraries of Nineveh and Babylon, the poring over which "puts out the eyes." And when Prof. Sayce says in his book that he undertook the task of writing these lectures with "considerable diffidence," those who are not experts may imagine how great the difficulties in the matter really are. Of Prof. Sayce's six lectures the first, or introductory lecture, is, to our mind, the most interesting. All classes of readers should peruse this for the generalizations and the new theories propounded therein. The Babylonian religion has been for many years regarded with interest mingled with suspicion, for people never knew how much of our belief in the Bible would have to be modified by the revelations from the cuneiform tablets. Long ago scholars recognized that many of the beliefs and ideas of the Jews were the result of their contact with Babylonians; and Prof. Sayce's marshalled facts go to confirm this, and to show that the Jewish ritual and ceremonies emanated in the first instance from the kinsmen of Abraham. That religious fervour and pathos were not the exclusive property of the "sweet singer of Israel" and the writers of the Psalms has been abundantly proved by Dr. Cheyne in his excellent introduction to his edition of the book of Psalms.

In the first lecture Prof. Sayce discusses at length the meaning of the names Joseph, Moses, Saul, and others. All these names have troubled commentators for years, and it now remains to be seen if Prof. Sayce's explanations of them will be accepted. There is in Assyrian the word *māsu*, of Accadian origin, which means "double" or "twin," and "firstborn" or "eldest." It is this word which Prof. Sayce thinks is the origin of the name Moses in the sense of leader. As to the other meaning of the word, "double" or "twin," Prof. Sayce suggests that some would see a reference to the close relationship of Moses and Aaron. Aaron, by the way, he derives from the Assyrian *aharu*, to send. The word *māsu* is also explained in a text by words which mean a "collection of books," and Prof. Sayce thinks that Moses's name may have some connexion with them, as he was both scribe and legislator. The name Joseph Prof. Sayce derives from the word *asip* or *asipu* (ܐܫܝܦ), "enchanter," and thinks that it refers to his divining knowledge. In Saul Prof. Sayce sees the Babylonian deity Savul or Sawul, transplanted to Palestine through Edom. Some of the explanations are exceedingly ingenious. Thus he compares the word *s'angu*, "priest," meaning "bound," "attached to," with the word "Levite," from a Hebrew root with the same meaning (לָוִי).

Passing over many pages, we arrive at an important discussion in lecture iii. on the connexion of very early Egyptian and Assyrian art. The statues from Tel-hoh recently brought to Paris by De Sarzec are made of diorite, and have a remarkable likeness, in treatment and similarity of general outline, to that of Chephren in the Boulaq Museum. As an inscription on one of the statues says that the stone for making it was brought from Magan, which has long ago been proved to be the Sinaitic peninsula, it seems pretty clear that diorite stone

was exported to Egypt and Babylonia from Magan as early as 4000 B.C. Prof. Sayce's fourth and fifth lectures, on 'Prometheus and Totemism' and the 'Sacred Books of Babylonia,' are full of interesting comparisons and suggestive ideas. By no means the least important part of the book is the first appendix, dedicated to discussing the theories on Accadian and Semitic philology propounded by Assyriological fledglings. Here Prof. Sayce shows at his best. He says plainly what he thinks of Lepsius's theory on the Cushite origin of the Sumirian population, and offers no opinion on the theory of the ancient contact of the Chinese and Elamites. The translations of magical texts, hymns to the sun and the gods, and penitential psalms complete the work. The Hibbert Trustees are to be congratulated on their choice of a lecturer for 1887—first, because a book on the Babylonian religion was much needed; and, secondly, because Prof. Sayce has known the cuneiform scriptures "from his youth up," and he was one of the first who translated the pathetic religious hymns and psalms written by the Babylonians and Assyrians more than four thousand years ago. The style of the book is easy and pleasant.

Shelley: sa Vie et ses Œuvres. Par Félix Rabbe. (Paris, Savine.)

WE welcome with much satisfaction this life of Shelley in French—no doubt the first account of his career, of any substantial length, which has been published in that language. M. Rabbe lately completed a translation into French prose of the entire poetical works of Shelley—a work, we need hardly say, of very solid labour, only to be accomplished by an exceptional combination of diligence and zeal. Indeed, the term "zeal" is too faint; we might substitute "enthusiasm" or "self-sacrifice," and yet not go beyond the mark. In this translation there is much ability; and if its energetic author were ever able to take it up again, and, with the experience which he has now acquired, were to determine to remove all actual errors, and to introduce any perfecting touches needed for subtlety and grace, his version might well hold the field for an indefinite time to come. Not content with doing the translation, M. Rabbe forthwith set about producing a biographical and critical account of Shelley—the book which we now have before us, numbering upwards of five hundred pages.

We do not hesitate to say that he has acquitted himself extremely well, and in particular that he has succeeded in writing the most entertaining life of Shelley extant in any language. His work had been practically accomplished before the appearance of Prof. Dowden's biography; but finally he had the great advantage of consulting that book, and of embodying in his own such details as were needed for accuracy and completeness. He takes a very intelligent and comprehensive view of his subject, and writes with ease and spirit, and ought to impress French readers with a high sense both of Shelley's lofty position in literature and of the strange and moving series of adventures which mark him out so distinctively from

the mass of poets or men of letters. By his position as a foreigner M. Rabbe is able to take for granted some things which Englishmen are wont to argue over, and can assume that Shelley had a right to think for himself in all matters, and to act upon his own views in many. Oxford dons and Lord Chancellors do not dominate the opinions of a Frenchman. No British biographer of Shelley has been so constantly eulogistic of his character and acts and of his writings; in fact, M. Rabbe is rather too willing to merge the biographer and critic in the panegyrist. He sees, of course, a great difference of style and mental endeavour between three such dramas as 'The Cenci,' 'Prometheus Unbound,' and 'Swellfoot the Tyrant'; but that 'Swellfoot' is less a masterpiece in its own way than the other dramas in their ways is hardly discernible in his remarks. He greatly admires the two fragmentary tales of 'The Assassins' and 'The Coliseum'; and even such boyish stuff as the romances of 'Zastrozzi' and 'St. Irvyne' is treated by M. Rabbe in a very serious spirit, and the works are analyzed as presaging some of Shelley's mature ideas and efforts. M. Rabbe does not, indeed, deny their weaknesses and incongruities, but he regards them with a gravity of demeanour which no Englishman has found it possible to assume. Many of his critical summaries—we may cite those of 'Epipsychidion' and of 'Hellas'—are, however, extremely good; and throughout he shows an acute and assiduous study of the points of contact between Shelley's poems and the events of his life. No previous critic, we think, has forestalled M. Rabbe in his forcible remark upon the Sultan Mahmoud of 'Hellas.' He notes Shelley's "inspired presentiment of the definitive triumph of the Hellenic or Promethean spirit over the barbarity of all religious fanaticisms and all social tyrannies," and then proceeds:—

"A marvellous trait of genius is that of making Mahmoud himself the organ of this prophecy. In Mahmoud is incarnated not only the gloom attaching to the decline of a great power which is crumbling, but the profounder and more human gloom of a soul which calamity awakes to the great thoughts of the fragility of mundane things, to the eternal revelations of spirit always present, always subsisting, personified in Ahasuerus."

It cannot be expected that a Frenchman writing in France should bring out any considerable number of new points affecting the life and works of Shelley. One or two details may, nevertheless, be gleaned from M. Rabbe's pages. It has often been said that 'Zastrozzi' bore some resemblance to a romance entitled 'Zofloya; or, the Moor.' We now learn not only that 'Zofloya' had the honour of being translated into French in 1812 by Madame de Viterne, but that one of the incidents which Shelley borrowed from this novel is that of Verezzi, sleeping exhausted in the streets of Passau, being waked up by an old woman on her way to market. Another statement (which we find very startling) is that Edward Graham—the early intimate of Shelley, afterwards a musician—was "son of a French émigré of high lineage who had taken refuge in England, and had married a woman descended direct from Shakespear." In all Shelleyan biographies the father of Edward Graham

figures as the business factotum employed by Sir Timothy Shelley. The writer of the present article in early youth knew Edward Graham well, and never heard the least hint of anything illustrious or uncommon in his progenitors.

In essentials M. Rabbe's biography is correct, according to the old and new lights shed upon Shelley's career; but every now and then some error of detail is to be observed. Thomas Gray did not write two little poems, one on a cat and another on some gold fish: there is only one such composition. Shelley never assumed that Southey had criticized Keats in the *Quarterly Review*, but that Southey had thus criticized Shelley himself. Fanny Imlay did not drown herself in the Thames (this is only a casual inadvertence); nor was Brockden Brown a German; nor is Hampstead near Marlow; nor was Pitt alive in 1809; nor is Procter a different poet from Barry Cornwall. Several English words or names are also woefully misspelt: we ought not to hear of Godwin's novel of 'Kaleb William,' nor of Shelley's infant son Williams, nor of Lady (instead of Mrs.) Clairmont.

A more serious fault of omission is our biographer's total silence as to the controversy regarding the circumstances of Shelley's drowning: no hint is here given of the numerous particulars which warrant a strong suspicion that he may perhaps have been the victim of foul play. Neither is anything supplied in the nature of a final estimate or summary; but this was not absolutely needful according to the scale and plan of the book. We are pleased to observe that M. Rabbe has some thought of translating Shelley's letters in full; the translated specimens which he gives in the present volume promise well for such an undertaking.

Die Runenschrift. Von Ludw. F. A. Wimmer. (Berlin, Weidmann.)

THIS book is in fact a revised and expanded edition of the author's Danish treatise 'Om Runeskriftens Oprindelse,' published at Copenhagen in 1874, differing from it only in the vast accumulation of fresh facts it contains; but the principles advocated and the results arrived at in the earlier work are reproduced with hardly any important modification. By this work the science of runology has been placed on a sound scientific basis. Prof. Wimmer proves, on evidence so clear and overwhelming as to amount to demonstration, that the ancient runic writing of the Teutons could have been derived from no other than the later, the rounded, Roman alphabet. This necessitated an exhaustive examination of the various other theories which scholars have broached from time to time as to the origin of runic writing; and with much learning and critical vigour the Copenhagen professor demolishes each in turn, leaving, so far as we can see, little chance of their ever being resuscitated. To this end Prof. Wimmer passes in review the history of runology from the sixteenth century to the present day; and very instructive is the lesson the review affords. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the Swedes were perfectly satisfied that their runic stones dated from a time "before or shortly

after the Flood." Peringskiöld, one of their most prominent antiquaries, found even the runic gravestone of Magog, the son of Japhet, among the *bauta*-stones of Sweden; and Göranson, the editor of that indispensable work for the study of the runes, the 'Bautil' (1750), had no hesitation in dating some of the stones of Sweden as far back as 2,000 years before our era. These wild imaginings, however, were abandoned by the more common-sense criticism of a succeeding generation. Already Olof Celsius in the beginning of the eighteenth century advanced the theory that the date of the earliest runes must be fixed after the beginning of the Christian era. From his day to this the sifting of the constantly accumulating archaeological evidence has tended to lessen more and more the antiquity of the runes. In Prof. Wimmer's opinion, now generally accepted, the earliest existing monuments cannot be dated earlier than the fifth century of our era. The period during which the older, longer alphabet of twenty-four characters was in use he broadly defines as two centuries and a half (A.D. 400-650). This period is followed by a transition stage, during which the common Germanic Futhark of twenty-four letters in the North finally takes, about A.D. 800, the shape of the Scandinavian Futhark of sixteen letters, which was in common use for about two hundred years, when it was superseded by its own original type, the Latin alphabet, through the influence of the Church of Rome.

No less varied than the ideas about the age of the runes have been the opinions as to their primitive source. Sweden's great philologist Ihre was, apparently, the first (1769-73) to start the idea that possibly the runes were the invention of the Scythians before they came in contact with any other European nation. This theory was further developed by the Icelandic, Gísli Brynjúlfsson (1823), who assumed that the runic writing must have been invented by the Gotho-Caucasian race, and, as the runic was the simplest of all alphabets, it became the type out of which other nations gradually developed their systems of writing. Liljegren, a truly great runic scholar for his day, argues in favour of the same general idea on the ground that the arrangement of the letters as well as their form war against taking the runic as a descendant of any known alphabet. The same idea has found advocates in our own day in Wein-gaertner, 'Die Aussprache des Gothischen zur Zeit des Ulphilas,' 1858, and in F. Dietrich, 'Ueber die Aussprache des Gothischen, während der Zeit seines Bestehens,' 1862.

Another group of scholars, with the great Danish antiquary Ole Worm at their head, derived the runes from the Hebrew alphabet. In his 'Danica Literatura Antiquissima' Worm enunciated it as an incontestable truth: "Ut gentes omnino omnes ab Hebræis ortum traxere, ita et lingvæ ac literæ, quæ antiquitatem aliquam præ se ferunt," naturally; for this was the current opinion of his age, and for a long time afterwards.

An allied group, chiefly represented by Sjöborg (1805), U. W. Dietrich (1864), E. M. Olde (1871), F. Lenormant (1867 and 1872), has tried to derive the runes directly

from the Semitic letters, or from the Phœnician alphabet, or from some still older primitive type.

In near relation to this group stand the runic genealogists who in the Germanic Futhark see a sister alphabet to the Greek, tracing both back to a common primitive type. This is the opinion of the learned Dane P. E. Müller, the clearly expressed view of the highly ingenious N. M. Petersen, also, apparently, of C. C. Rafn, and distinctly that of Prof. George Stephens.

But of all alphabets the Greek has most frequently been looked to as parent of the runic, as naturally might be expected. Already in the beginning of the eighteenth century the great Swedish scholar Eric Benzeliu advocated a derivation from the oldest Greek or Ionian letters. A similar view was adopted by the learned Finn Magnússon, and, as late as 1857, by F. J. Lauth in 'Das Germanische Runen-Futhark.' Most of the writers of this class, however, face the problem merely by vague assertions. When the descent of each individual letter has to be accounted for in detail, insuperable difficulties arise on the ground of palæographic evolution, and the theory breaks down.

Other runologists again, with K. Weinhold, have suggested the old Italic alphabets as the primary parent of this *enfant terrible*, while the Dane J. H. Bredsdorff represents the isolated opinion that the origin of the runes is to be traced to the alphabet of Ulphilas.

It was A. Kirchhoff who, in the preface to the second edition of his treatise 'Das Gothische Runenalphabet,' 1854, was the first to declare in favour of the derivation of the runes from the Roman alphabet as it existed in the first centuries of the Christian era; and in demonstration of the correctness of that view the present bulky volume is written, consisting of nearly 400 pages, with a great number of representative illustrations.

Prof. Wimmer begins the proof of his case by a detailed account of the relation of the Phœnician to the ancient South European alphabets. Having thus prepared his ground, he passes on to the consideration of the oldest runic writing. Its geographical extent was not confined to Scandinavia. It was the common alphabet of Germans, Englishmen, and Scandinavians, in proof of which stand not only archaeological finds and MSS., but also, particularly as far as Germans are concerned, the evidence of the Pictavian bishop Venantius Fortunatus (sixth century), who, pressing his friend Flavius for a letter, indicates his indifference as to the character employed, in the much quoted passage:—

Barbara fraxineis pingatur runa tabellis,
Quodque papyrus agit, virgula plana valet.

The next stage forms an exhaustive treatment of the relationship between the ancient runic writing and the Roman alphabet. The Phœnician descent being shown to be out of the question, a group of characters is selected which must have been developed out of the Roman, but could not have taken their origin from any other South European alphabet. From these the author passes to the less obvious developments, proving step by step their Roman origin, and showing that, in spite of apparent similarities, the

theory of a Greek descent has nothing to support it. Having thus accounted for the origin of the runic alphabet, the author naturally had to consider the vexed question of the alphabetical sequence of the letters, which differs altogether from that of the letters of the Roman as well as of every other known alphabet. As a possible reason of this, considering that the alphabet is divided into three groups, each consisting of eight letters, and each letter having a special Teutonic name, the author suggests the use of the runes for magic purposes. But this is a point in runology which as yet is, and possibly for ever will be, enveloped in impenetrable mystery. Having next exhaustively treated the specially graphic features of the runes, the direction of the writing, pointing, abbreviation by means of the so-called "joint runes," rule lines, emblematic signs, &c., he proceeds to consider the question where runic writing first originated. A definite answer, the author maintains, cannot be given. A German tribe in direct contact with the Romans may have been the first to frame the alphabet. However, it is equally probable that the Gallic tribes in Northern Italy may have conveyed the Roman alphabet to the Southern Teutons. In any case the runes must have originated, probably in the third century, with one of the South Germanic tribes, and thence have spread further among the kindred nations.

The second main portion of the work is devoted to a detailed treatment of the development of the Northern or Scandinavian runes proper, in all its bearings. In a particularly instructive chapter the author solves the much contested point as to the relation of the shorter to the longer alphabet. On evidence which, it seems to us, cannot be shaken, the shorter is proved to be a natural outcome of the older on the obvious lines of convenience. All theories accounting for the change by the violent methods of conquest by an invading race ignorant of the use of the longer alphabet, and the like, are thereby dispensed with. This portion of the work teems with matter of the greatest importance for Scandinavian philology in general. Indeed, since Rask, to whose memory most appropriately this work is dedicated, no scholar has done more for Scandinavian philology than Prof. Wimmer. He has written the best Old Norse grammar in existence, and published an Old Norse reader, which Mr. Sweet has justly described as the best that any language can boast of. The salient features of all Prof. Wimmer's work are the clearness of his system, the lucidity of his method in dealing with a vast mass of materials, coupled with the unaffected facility of his style. His complete mastery of the subject has enabled him to treat an intricate congeries of facts in such an easy manner as actually to produce in the present volume an entertaining book on runic writing!

Biography of the Rev. Henry Aaron Stern, D.D. By the Rev. A. A. Isaacs, M.A. (Nisbet & Co.)

DR. STERN was one of the most enterprising and successful missionaries of the London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews; during forty-one years of his life he devoted his whole energies to the work

of the Society. He was sent to visit his former co-religionists in Persia, Mesopotamia, Turkey, and Abyssinia; on several occasions he narrowly escaped being robbed or murdered; and, finally, he was one of the Abyssinian captives for whose release the British taxpayers paid nine or ten million pounds. He was a good linguist, a ready writer and speaker, simple of habit, possessed of great powers of endurance and of much firmness of character; and he was filled with one desire, "to make known to his fellow sinners, and especially to the lost sheep of the house of Israel, 'the unsearchable riches of Christ.'" These qualifications were no doubt most useful to Dr. Stern during his career as a missionary, but they hardly justify the exaggerated words of his biographer, who, apparently forgetting the many earnest, noble men who have been engaged upon missionary work in all quarters of the globe, styles him "a king among men," and "the greatest missionary of modern times."

Henry Aaron Stern, who was born, of Jewish parents, at Unterreichenbach in 1820, came to England when a lad of nineteen with a promise of employment in London. On his arrival he found that the firm by which he expected to have been employed had failed, and that there was no chance of obtaining another situation. His slender means were almost exhausted when he went with a friend to hear Dr. McCaul at the well-known Palestine Place Chapel; and the result of this first visit was that he entered the Operative Jewish Converts' Institution, then under the superintendence of Dr. Reichardt. From the Institution he passed into the Hebrew College, of which the learned Dr. McCaul was at that time president; and on January 9th, 1844, he was appointed "a missionary to Bussorah and Bagdad, to reside at Bussorah, as the beginning of a mission to the Jews in Chaldea and Persia."

Dr. Stern was ordained in Jerusalem by Bishop Alexander, and reached Bagdad, where he at once commenced his missionary labours, in October, 1844. During his residence at this place, which extended over a period of nearly eight years, he visited Babylon, Bussorah, and Mosul; accompanied Commodore Hawkins, I.N., in a cruise in the Persian Gulf; and made two missionary journeys in Persia. In the last-named country he appears to have found it necessary to claim protection from the British envoy, of whom Mr. Isaacs writes in a somewhat unfair, partisan spirit: "Col. Shiel was a Roman Catholic. It is unnecessary to inquire how far the influence of the Jesuits constrained the British envoy to act in opposition to the Protestant missionary." We do not propose to discuss the difficult question of the extent to which British protection should be given to European missionaries in Moslem countries; but we can easily see that Col. Shiel may have thought it no part of his duty to protect a converted German Jew, who had apparently entered Persia without any previous communication with him, and whose missionary labours were not entirely unaccompanied by disturbances.

In 1853 Dr. Stern was given charge of the mission at Constantinople, and he remained in the Turkish capital until the close

of the Crimean War; he then started on his memorable journey to Sana'a in Arabia, an arduous enterprise which he carried out to the entire satisfaction of the London Society. After an interval of two years, passed partly in England and partly at Constantinople, Dr. Stern was asked to "preach the Gospel" to the Falashas, or native Jews in Abyssinia; he left Cairo in December, 1859, and returned early in 1861, after having worked amongst the Jews for nearly a year. In September, 1862, he again left England, and in October of the following year commenced the long period of captivity, with its attendant sufferings and trials, which was only terminated on the 11th of April, 1868, after Theodoros had been defeated by Lord Napier at the battle of the Beshilo. Into the story of that captivity we need not enter; it has already been told by Dr. Stern himself in 'The Captive Missionary,' and there is nothing new in the present narrative. Dr. Stern never completely recovered from the effects of his cruel imprisonment, but he was able for fourteen years to carry out the duties of senior missionary of the London Society in the metropolis, and to assist in many useful works before the end came in May, 1885.

The story of the life, adventures, and active missionary labours of Dr. Stern will no doubt be acceptable to those who are interested in the conversion of the Jews, but readers who are not so interested will find little in Mr. Isaacs's closely printed pages to attract them. We must add that the profits of the work are to be devoted to the erection of a monument over Dr. Stern's grave, and to objects connected with Jewish missionary work.

FRENCH LITERATURE.

Souvenirs du feu Duc de Broglie. Tome IV. (Paris, Calmann Lévy.)—The fourth and last volume of the 'Souvenirs' of the late Duke of Broglie is, as readers were already informed, incomplete, and includes only the first few years (we might say only the first few months) of the July monarchy, during the first part of which the Duke was so conspicuous a figure, and during nearly the whole of which, owing to his close connexion with Guizot, he was a kind of power. The narrative breaks off abruptly, and it is distinguished from that of the earlier volumes (especially the first two) by a still greater want of merely amusing details and by an anxious minuteness of self-justification which naturally enough did not appear in the author's account of times of "greater freedom and less responsibility"; for he admits his responsibility for the Revolution, and is at the pains to prefix a rather curious and very elaborate apology for it and for his part in it. That, writing so late as the later years of the Second Empire, M. de Broglie should still maintain the obvious makeshift and compromise of July, as a government "than which none in history has so just and pure an origin," will surprise no one who knows how rare it is to find a statesman of any cast of politics who will admit himself to have been in the wrong. It is perhaps a little stranger to find an old hand like the Duke giving his reasons, and asserting that he can neither believe in the right divine to govern wrong nor in the right of the people to upset governments at their pleasure. No doubt the Monarchy of July presented itself as a kind of compromise between these theories. But surely any one so acute as M. de Broglie might have seen that it was a compromise which possessed the faults of both the extremes and the virtues

of neither. If there was nothing in legitimacy, why make the Duke of Orleans (who was certainly not the most capable or the most respectable man in France) chief of the state? If there was anything in legitimacy, what title had he to the chieftship? If the "régime du bon plaisir," as the Duke calls it, is respectable, why could not the people upset Louis Philippe as it had elected him? If the "régime du bon plaisir" is absurd, what right had Louis Philippe at all? We think that these four questions (which, taken together, no one can accuse of political bias) will, when they are considered, show at once the weakness of the position which the Duke tried to bolster up, and which he is very angry with any one for disturbing. He is quite clear that Polignac and his three colleagues were justly condemned, and indignant with the young Lyonnese defender of M. de Chantelauze who told the Court—both wittily and, as it seems to us, very justly—that the Polignac party and the July party were but two adversaries at the same game, one of whom had lost and the other won. But he is equally angry with Lafitte, with Dupont de L'Eure, and the others who, as he thinks, tried to republicanize the government too much. In short, he approves himself throughout a rather impracticable partisan of the *juste milieu*: a somewhat visionary believer in the political "dynamics of a rigid bar." There is, moreover, in this volume, where he is anxious to defend his own ministerial responsibility, a greater amount of mere citation from newspapers and other documents than the previous volumes have accustomed us to. The book is thus less desirable for the general reader, though perhaps even more valuable for the historian. We are sorry to say that there is (though the volume is declared to be the last) not only no index, but not even any detailed and in any way classified table of contents. Until this is supplied the usefulness of the book, at least to the general reader and the student of political history rather than of the special period, will be very grievously hampered.

M. E. COSNEAU'S *Le Comnéttable de Richemont, 1393-1458* (Hachette & Co.), may be recommended as a very solid and workmanlike contribution to the history of the first half of the fifteenth century and the last half of the Hundred Years' War. Hitherto Artus de Bretagne, though he had the honour of a contemporary chronicle, that of Guillaume Gruel, to himself, has perhaps been the least generally known of all the French commanders in the long series of fights from Crecy to Formigny. Perhaps it may be thought that M. Cosneau has made up for this neglect almost too bountifully by devoting to him a volume of seven hundred extremely close-packed pages. But there is something peculiarly characteristic in the fact that Artus, grandson and son of staunch allies of England, and grandson by the mother's side of Charles of Navarre, should have been the instrument of the final expulsion of the English from Northern France. The whole period of his career, moreover, despite its interest, is, chiefly owing to the fact that it had no Froissart, far less generally known than the fifty years before it. "Who knows not Agincourt?" of course, and also, who knows not Joan of Arc? but this is particular, not general knowledge. M. Cosneau is not exactly a popular historian, and his book is liable to unfavourable comparison with M. Simeon Luce's life of Bertrand du Guesclin, as scholarly, but a great deal more popular. Still, these comparisons are always illegitimate, and the present volume is an excellent one, its extreme solidity being in part owing to a liberal publication of little-known documents.

THE fifth and sixth volumes of the *Correspondance de M. de Rémusat pendant les Premières Années de la Restauration* (Paris, Calmann Lévy) complete the work as far as its immediate title goes. They come to an end with the death

of Madame de Rémusat and the consequent break up of the triangular interchange of letters between father, mother, and son. As before, there is much of interest, but little of the first interest, the greater part of the correspondence being occupied by an elaborate *compte-rendu*, from whichever member of the family happened to be in Paris, of such of the minor political events of the day as were not given in the newspapers or seemed to require private comment. This private comment, it may be remembered, was both necessary and delicate, inasmuch as M. de Rémusat was the rather Liberal servant of a rather reactionary administration. But there is little in it that is now of much interest even to a tolerably minute student of history. The general references, chiefly in the letters of Charles to his mother, are more interesting, but also fewer. They are often, if not most often, literary, and generally display that modified classicism which distinguished Rémusat from most of the clever young men of his generation. He is "transported" with a representation of 'Athalie'; but he leaves to his mother, with an implied expression of expected disapproval, the reading and estimation of that curious out-ride of the Romantic school by one of the Romantic school's chief enemies, the 'Panhypocrisiade' of Népomucène Lemercier. A careless reader who "dips" may be astonished to find that M. de Rémusat *père* thought 'Cromwell' "un peu froid, le style élégant et correct, mais point varié." But it is the 'Cromwell' of Villemain, not that of Hugo.

M. A. GEOFFROY, in his *Madame de Maintenon d'après sa Correspondance Authentique* (Hachette & Co.), makes an apology for flying in the face of the modern preference for entire publication. There is, indeed, much to be said for the noble sentiment of M. Fortoul (whom printers and others will confound with M. de Fourtoul) when he wrote "Tout! tout! publiez tout!" in his capacity of minister, across a project for the publication of the entire body of *chansons de gestes* (say a couple of million lines). Indeed, in that particular case it is only to be regretted that the principle was not carried out. But it is perfectly true that in large masses of correspondence (we need go no further than the Rémusat letters just noticed) there is often, if not always, a great deal of surplusage. What M. Geoffroy has done is to write a full, but not immoderately long prefatory account of Madame de Maintenon and her letters, stigmatizing the forgeries of La Beaumelle, and describing the incomplete publication of Lavallée. Then he has left her to tell her own story in about seven hundred pages (usual 12mo. size) of letters carefully selected from published and unpublished collections, arranged in chronological order, and annotated where necessary, but not connected or supplemented, except in a few cases, by any substantive narration of his own. This plan if well carried out is always effective, and M. Geoffroy has carried it out very well indeed. It is scarcely too much to say that no other book in existence will give so true and full an idea of the greatest of "left-handed queens."

THERE is no fault to be found with Mgr. Besson's *Vie du Cardinal de Bonnechose*, 2 vols. (Paris, Retaux-Bray), except that it is decidedly too long, at least for the general reader. Cardinal de Bonnechose (who, it may perhaps be said, was a brother of the historian better known than himself to Englishmen) was undoubtedly one of the most favourable recent examples of a Roman Catholic prelate of the very best type—a gentleman, a man of great private virtues and abilities, a priest of unblemished orthodoxy, but by no means of illiberal sentiments, and a public official of varied experience and accomplishment. In his long life of more than eighty years he did much important work of more than one kind, for, following out a fashion commoner in the Anglican than in the Roman Church, he changed at the age of thirty from the legal

to the clerical profession. The book, too, is well arranged, and we must particularly commend one feature which is far too rare in biographies—the insertion in the contents of a very brief, but sufficient indication of the subject of each letter given. At the same time twelve hundred pages, not, indeed, very large, but closely packed, are perhaps rather too much for a life which, though long, busy, and useful, was from its very nature destitute of the kind of incident which diversifies and lightens up the biographies of men who marry and partake of the varied occupations and amusements of the world. There is, moreover, just a little of the surplusage which is excusable in a sermon, but less so in a history. For instance, "Dieu le ramena à Besançon, mais c'était pour achever de lui faire connaître la vanité des choses humaines," &c. We have not the slightest intention of scoffing at this, but it is clear that when similar phrases are constantly used they expand a book rather unnecessarily.

Melchior Grimm. Par Edmond Scherer. (Paris, Calmann Lévy.)—To any one who takes an interest in what may be called bird's-eye views of literature, there have been few things of the kind more interesting in recent days than the reaction in favour of Grimm—not Jacob, but another than he, a very different Grimm altogether. When M. Maurice Tournoux began, as a natural sequel to his completion of M. Assézat's 'Diderot,' to re-edit the 'Correspondance' in which Diderot had so large a hand, the general estimate of Grimm was anything but favourable. Rousseau had left against him accusations of the blackest ingratitude which were not so easily refutable as many of Rousseau's similar accusations. Diderot had left praises of him which, coming from a singularly heedless, but singularly faithful friend, were sometimes rather more damaging than the invectives of Jean Jacques. Any reader of Carlyle knows in what black colours he painted Grimm, and a French writer very different from Carlyle has spoken not long since of "ce compare de Grimm," while his own later contemporaries, almost without an exception, ignore or depreciate him. But the sixteen volumes with which M. Tournoux has endowed him (undoubtedly borrowed or requisitioned as much of the correspondence is, and much as the interest of the letters of Catherine of Russia to Grimm exceeds that of Grimm's letters to her) have no doubt made him a considerable figure, and their appearance has pretty nearly coincided with the unwearied efforts of MM. Gaston Maugras and Lucien Perey to whitewash Madame d'Épinay, and with her Grimm. M. Scherer has, on the whole, taken up this flattering tale with an ardour which in so experienced and cool-headed a critic is rather surprising. It is no wonder that he should have felt the interest of the Grimm correspondence, public, or rather semi-public, and private, as lately published; and no one certainly has reason to complain of his taking upon himself the task of composing the bio-bibliographical introduction (to use a hideous term rather fashionable in France now) which M. Tournoux, with a modesty very rarely found in his English counterparts, has omitted to manufacture. But we own once more to a certain surprise at the uncompromising defence of Grimm which M. Scherer seems to make. For, after all, vast as is the increase of knowledge about him, none of this knowledge goes to clear him of the chief misdeeds which used to be laid to his charge. He has been thought a flatterer of the great, a determined suitor and beggar; and M. Scherer admits to the full that he was such. He has been accused of utilizing very unceremoniously the services of Diderot and his other friends; and we do not see that M. Scherer brings any kind of evidence to rebut the charge, or even to show that the criticisms which he quotes as Grimm's are any more Grimm's own than yesterday's leading article is the work of the editor of the *Times*.

As to the Madame d'Épinay and Rousseau matter, M. Scherer seems to confess as much as, and as damagingly as, MM. Maugras and Perey themselves. The accusation against Grimm was precisely that though he was christened Melchior and not Jacob, he was a Jacob, that is to say, a supplanter—that he, finding in Madame d'Épinay a woman who wanted substitutes for the husband whom she had not known or cared to attach to her by great adroitness, turned all the other husband-substitutes out, and installed himself. That is exactly what MM. Maugras and Perey, and now M. Scherer, admit that he did; and they claim great praise for him because he made the pseudogamic *ménage* a monopseudogamic and a comparatively orderly one, instead of a system of extravagant promiscuity. We own that we are not skilled in distinguishing the various grades of adultery, and that one left-handed lover who manages to outwit the other left-handed lovers seems to us a very agreeable hero of comedy in *posse*, but not in *esse* a very estimable man. As for Rousseau, as we have pointed out more than once in noticing the books of MM. Maugras and Perey, the positive evidence is so small, and the decision must in each case be so much a matter of private judgment, that we speak with some hesitation on the matter. The awkward thing is, that while we have plenty of evidence which proves, for instance, the futility of Rousseau's accusations of treachery against Diderot, we have none that proves the futility of his accusation of treachery against Grimm. And we have the very awkward and not disputable fact (we are sure M. Scherer would not dispute it, little as he likes Rousseau and much as he seems to like Grimm) that Jean Jacques was the man of all the then world who knew least which side his bread was buttered, while Melchior was the man who possessed the same knowledge in the fullest degree. However, this has little to do with the interest of the book to the ordinary reader, who will find in it a monograph of unusual excellence. M. Scherer has very properly rather written a life on M. Tournoux's materials than composed a cento of good things from M. Tournoux's volumes. The book might almost serve as a preliminary volume to the 'Correspondance,' just as M. Vian's 'Life' of Montesquieu is sometimes bound up by knowing persons with M. Laboulaye's 'Works'; and it has an appendix of documents and minuter criticism on special points, which the general reader can miss, and which the student will be glad to consult.

Les Grands Écrivains Français.—Montesquieu. Par Albert Sorel. (Hachette & Co.)—In a certain sense M. Albert Sorel was marked out as the person to undertake Montesquieu for the series of "Great French Writers." He is probably the first living authority in France on constitutional history, and he is himself an excellent writer into the bargain. He could therefore hardly write anything but a good book on the author of the 'Esprit des Loix.' Montesquieu's peculiar position in the history of the philosophy of history, his value (a value too much neglected at the present time), the various judgments which have been passed on him, and the facts of his life are all dealt with here very well, and, though in a different and less popular fashion, in a fashion quite worthy of the first two volumes of the series. Although some recent critics appear to us to have been much too hard on M. Laboulaye's 'Works of Montesquieu,' and on M. Vian's 'Life,' which practically completes Laboulaye's edition, it is undeniable that the great President's work is not summed up either by editor or biographer as it should have been. Until the embargo is taken off the jealously guarded papers of La Brède little more can be said about Montesquieu personally. If M. Sorel is weak anywhere, it seems to us to be (as is very natural) in his discussion and estimate of his hero as a man of letters, apart from his contributions of matter to philosophy, history,

and (in a way) jurisprudence. He has, however, not neglected literature, and it is undeniable that, considerable man of letters as Montesquieu was, the matter in him is of superior importance to the form. One point we are glad to see—the vigour with which M. Sorel rejects the preposterous notion that Voltaire is to be named as a philosophical historian by the side of Montesquieu.

Correspondance Inédite du Comte d'Avaux. Par A. Boppe. (Paris, Plon.)—The Avaux whose correspondence with his father M. Boppe has collected and published, though a diplomatist, is not the diplomatist of the name best known to English readers—the ambassador of Louis XIV. to James II. in his last unlucky days. He was a negotiator of an earlier generation, grandson of the Henri de Mesmes, minister of Henri III., whose memoirs were published by M. Frémy a year or so ago. He was employed in various countries, but especially in Germany, and had a great hand in diplomatic business during and at the end of the Thirty Years' War. The present correspondence, covering fourteen years, from 1627 to 1642, was carried on by the count with his father Jean Jacques de Mesmes, who bore the simple designation of Sieur de Roissy, and who, though frequently offered high office, contented himself with a councillorship of state, and lived a somewhat retired life. He seems, however, to have taken the greatest interest in his son's diplomatic career, and served him (in whatever station he might be) as a kind of "Paris correspondent," keeping him aware both of the general events which could then only be conveyed by letters and of court matters. Avaux wrote also freely to his father, so that the correspondence contains a great deal of minute and miscellaneous information. It is perhaps information of a kind rather useful to the historian than specially interesting to the general reader—of a kind the value of which is not fully appreciated till it comes to be applied to piecing up and eking out other accounts of the same affairs. But this of itself makes it valuable, especially as M. Boppe has got his materials together from widely scattered sources.

Voyages de Balthasar de Monconys. Par C. Henry. (Paris, Hermann.)—M. Charles Henry, without having ever executed, as far as we remember, any large work, has a goodly list of pamphlets, of edited texts, &c., to his credit, and he has done a good deed in adding to it the 'Voyages' of Balthasar de Monconys. Monconys's name is known to students of the history of science, and also to readers of the history of England, though the latter might, perhaps, have to think a little before they recalled the precise nature of their associations with it. These associations arise from Monconys's visit to England in 1663, when he took physical counsel with Boyle and other founders of the Royal Society. Besides this he visited in the same and the following year the Netherlands and Germany, while seventeen years before he had journeyed to Portugal and Italy, which last he revisited later. A Burgundian gentleman and lawyer of means, he was much interested in alchemy, he possessed "two thousand volumes bound by Le Gascon," and he knew Madeleine de La Palud, who had been possessed by six thousand seven hundred and sixty devils at the same time. Monconys has no merits of style, and much of his 'Voyages' is bare enough catalogue-work, but he has a curious simplicity which does not exclude a certain shrewdness. He tells, in the same matter-of-fact way, how he took the hand of the bedevilled superior of Loudun, and with the end of his nail took off part of the diabolical letters thereon; and how there was elsewhere a bottle with liquors of four different colours in it. He went to see the theatre of the Witches' Sabbath at Vannes, and thought the marks might be those "of some great serpent which, after bathing in the sea, dried itself in the grass." He knew a sergeant

of police who possessed a basilisk; and he had a friend who pointed out to him in what way the eleventh proposition of the third book of Euclid might be false. M. le Médecin Tôle taught him an exceedingly simple card trick; and M. le Marquis de Chose instructed him in several others. In England he made a call on Hobbes, who talked to him about Prince Rupert's drops; he went to "L'Académie de Gressin" (the Royal Society at Gresham House), and he was a good deal at "Quital," apparently Whitehall. He bought sixty of the famous drops (which seem to have taken up a great deal of his attention) for 5s. He visited chemists and alchemists at "Stratford-Bou" and "Le Petit Chelsé." He talked much with the ingenious Mr. Boyle. Then we find him (without any note of change of place) evidently at Oxford with Wallis. Here he went to Christ Church and St. Mary's, and carefully describes the functions at each. In different countries he made the acquaintance of, and was shown experiments by, Torricelli, Otto Guericke, and other famous men. He gives an elaborate description of the collection of rarities (then just begun) at Dresden, and a shorter one of the less famous cabinet of Munich. In short, deficient as it is in literary polish and in arrangement, the book is not only a cabinet of curiosities in itself, but a remarkable example of what may be called the middle state of science, not quite credulous, but very far from discriminating. It is almost a pity that it is not in a more generally readable form than the thin flapping quarto brochure in which it actually appears.

We have received *La France dans l'Afrique du Nord: Algérie et Tunisie*, by M. Louis Vignon, son of the wife of the Prime Minister of France, and chief private secretary to M. Rouvier. The work is published by the Librairie Guillaumin, as was M. Vignon's first book on the French colonies, which we reviewed favourably a year ago. In his present volume M. Vignon makes it abundantly clear that Tunis, which was obtained without cost, is a most valuable possession, while Algeria, which long needed one hundred thousand troops and an expenditure of four millions sterling a year out of pocket, is still a heavy drain on France, costing, as it does, nearly a million in the present year. M. Vignon institutes an elaborate comparison between French North Africa and Australia, and also between Algeria and New Zealand, which will be of interest to our colonial readers. He also gives full particulars of the recent introduction of the Torrens land system into Tunis. It is to be noted that in his introduction he speaks of the "acquisition" of Madagascar by France as the result of the recent treaty, and that he says that the position of Biserta cuts in two England's route to the East, and renders Malta and Gibraltar useless.

Bibliothèque Illustrée de la Famille.—La Revanche des Bêtes. Par Ch. Normand.—*Scènes et Légendes.* Par Guy Delaforest.—*Contes et Légendes au Houlblon.* Par C. Rouzé. (Paris, Lecène & Oudin.)—Series of children's books illustrated with more or less taste, and in which a slightly artificial propriety contrasts with the tone of French books which are not children's, are common in France; but we have not recently seen better examples than MM. Lecène & Oudin's "Bibliothèque Illustrée." The three volumes before us vary sufficiently in kind. 'La Revanche des Bêtes' deals, in part at least, with an old notion which has been illustrated in different ways by Leech's sketch of the jolly-looking salmon at the Greenwich of the future, asking "whether the whitemen are good to-day," and by Mrs. Ewing's charming story of the naughty boy who was drowned and translated for his sins to the paradise of beasts. M. Delaforest's book is in verse and historical: now there are some children who love history, but very few, we think, who like it poetical. 'Contes et Légendes au Houlblon' is a well-written book, giving the lights and shadows of the village life of French Flanders.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MR. CLARK RUSSELL has brought together in *A Book for the Hammock* (Chatto & Windus) a number of reprinted stories and reminiscences, which he asks his reader to regard "as the mere whiskings of a petrel's pinions skimming the blue surge of deep waters." His title is modest; but he need not have made a point in his preface of specializing his book for bunk and quarter-deck reading, particularly as the sketches were originally written for and appreciated by the stay-at-home readers of the monthly magazines and daily papers. Many an old tale of the sea is revived in these three hundred pleasant pages; and, indeed, there is little avowed fiction in them from first to last. Mr. Clark Russell is brimful of out-of-the-way lore, as his chapters on 'Old Sea Ordnance,' 'Infernal Machines,' and 'Peculiarities of Rig' sufficiently testify. And the lover of romance will get quite as much as he bargains for, even in purchasing a book of Mr. Russell's, in such yarns as those on 'Women as Sailors,' 'Strange Craft,' and 'Mysterious Disappearances.'

THERE is nothing to show whether any, and, if any, how many, of the sketches in Mr. Christie Murray's *A Novelist's Note-Book* (Ward & Downey) have been printed before. At all events, it is scarcely conceivable that a reader will be found so morose or so hardhearted as to maintain that they were not worth printing in their present form. The four-and-twenty essays are so light, so full of quaint and unexact conceits, that one could forgive the author for ten times as much forced joking and flat sentimentality as they actually contain. These sketches would hardly have seen the light if "Elia" had never written, and if "Boz" had not shown all who came after him how to combine extravagant caricature with genuinely affecting pathos. Some of Mr. Christie Murray's drawings from the life, such as 'The Pointsman,' 'The Black Country Nailer,' and 'A Country Gentleman,' are as true as they are moving. Others are merely jocose, and others again are too evidently artificial in their manner. But the book is full of cunning touches, and far more entertaining than many a volume of connected fiction.

MR. JOSEPH HATTON must be added to the number of novelists who have tried their hands at a shilling dreadful and have not succeeded. *The Park Lane Mystery* (Bristol, Arrowsmith) depends on a mysterious draught which enables the drinker's soul to pass into a dead body, while he himself remains in a trance. Another draught sets things right again. The private secretary of a millionaire is the possessor of the secret mixture, and tries its effect with success at a highly convenient moment. The opportunity given by the millionaire's sudden death when nobody but the secretary is present is also convenient, and, indeed, so much depends upon this lucky chance that its occurrence seems in the story to be too crude an artifice. The magic altogether is wanting in the air of mystery which makes an effect. After the transformation the incidents are not unamusing.

MESSRS. MAXWELL have sent us *An Iceland Fisherman*, by Pierre Loti, translated by Clara Cadiot. The opinions of different persons about the brilliant author of 'Aziyadé' vary in expression from the statement of the present translator that he is "one of the best writers of French prose" to the unkind and certainly unjust description of him as "something like a male French Ouida." All competent judges, however, incline, though at different angles, to the more favourable verdict. M. Visud is, however, anything but easily translatable, and the peculiar charm of his style might escape even an accomplished Englisher. We are afraid that Mdlle. Cadiot scarcely deserves such a description. "Eternal things seemed to light up by sheer transparency" is not a very luminous phrase. "Sorrow, which had been sometimes boring the hard rough rind

of his heart, now gushed in and brimmed it over," is something of a confusion of metaphors. But the climax of absurdity is reached in such a sentence as this: "For her part she gave herself up entirely to that body and soul seizure which was imperious and without possible resistance, even though it remained soft as a great all-comprising embrace." The most beautiful writing in the world becomes mere burlesque when travestied in this fashion.

We have spoken before of the mechanical merits of Messrs. Routledge's presentation of M. Daudet's novels in English, but with adornments borrowed from French editions. These remain equally attractive in *Tartarin of Tarascon*, the English version of the most amusing French book of its kind which has appeared for a full generation. The translation is not impeccable, though it is better than that just noticed, and it is marred by some ugly Americanisms, such as "he did not feel to have." The truth is that the mixture of ease and literary precision in M. Daudet's writing of this kind is at least as difficult to render in another language as M. Viard's heroics and preciousnesses. Still the mere story is so funny and so lifelike, and the illustrations are so good, that there ought to be an ample audience for this appearance of "Tartarin" on a new stage, and with an English dictionary and phrase-book added to his multifarious equipments.

We are unable to congratulate Messrs. Vizetelly on their choice of French novels for translation. They have added to their list the *Germinie Lacerteux* of the brothers Goncourt (with the illustrations of a recent French edition). We have heard 'Germinie Lacerteux' called by no squeamish critic "the grimmest book" he knew; and there would be little difficulty in supporting the description. It has been excelled by some of its imitators since in fantastic or elaborate nastiness; but all have failed after it in vain so far as the special purpose of representing physical and moral ugliness, unrelieved by passion, unheightened by tragic interest, is concerned. In hard photography of natural objects it shows, no doubt, its authors' usual and not particularly enviable skill.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. have sent us some new editions: *Chantry House*, the twenty-fifth volume of the illustrated edition of Miss Yonge's novels and tales; Mrs. Oliphant's *A Country Gentleman and his Family*; Mr. Hardy's *The Woodlanders*; and Mr. Graham's *Neera*.—The latest additions to Messrs. Cassell's "National Library" are *Pepys's Diary for 1666*; *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*; *Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful*; and four lives from the Langhorne's 'Plutarch,' viz., those of Timoleon, Paulus Æmilius, Lysander, and Sylla. — *The Book of Humour, Wit, and Wisdom*, a judicious collection of jests mixed with extracts of an instructive nature, has been added to Messrs. Routledge's charming "Pocket Library."

We have received a little pamphlet on *Local Government in Canada*, by Dr. Bourinot, Clerk of the House of Commons of Canada, published at Baltimore for the Johns Hopkins University. It may be found useful by those who are concerned in the problem of local government, but is a little thin, and does not add very much to the study on local government in the colonies published by the Cobden Club some years ago.

CATALOGUES have been received from the following booksellers:—Messrs. Bailey Brothers, Mr. M. L. Bennett, Mr. W. Hutt (London), Mr. Downing and Mr. Hitchman (Birmingham), Messrs. Douglas & Foulis (Edinburgh), Mr. Elkin Mathews (now of Exeter, but who is coming to Vigo Street), Messrs. Sotheran & Co. and Mr. Sutton (Manchester), and Mr. Gilbert (Southampton).

We have on our table *Historical Scenes in Durham Cathedral*, by J. L. Low (Durham, Andrews).—*The Western Antiquary*, edited by

W. H. K. Wright, Vol. VI. (Plymouth, Luke),—*The Great Roll of the Pipe*, 10 Henry II. (Pipe Roll Society).—*Music in the Land of Fogs*, by Félix Rémo (Kent).—*State-Purchase of Railways*, by C. Waring (Chapman & Hall).—*Angling Reminiscences*, by F. Francis (Cox).—*The Book of Patience*, by W. Wood (Allen & Co.).—*Scenes in the Life of a Dandie Dinmont* (Dean).—*The Man who would like to Marry* (Warne).—*A Girl in a Thousand*, by J. Middlemass (Warne).—*Condemned to Death*, by A. Wall (Sonnen-schein).—*Red Shirt, Chief of the Sioux Nation* (National Press Agency).—*The Secret of Sinclair's Farm*, by H. Blyth (Glasgow, North British Publishing Company).—*Wrecked in London*, by W. Fairlie (Vizetelly).—*The Theories of Anarchy and of Law*, by H. B. Brewster (Williams & Norgate).—*Parnell and his Island*, by G. Moore (Sonnen-schein).—*Brotherhood*, by D. McLaren Morrison (Simpkin).—*The Round Table Series*, edited by H. B. Baildon (Edinburgh, Brown).—*Who wrote Shakespeare?* by W. Henderson (Stott).—*Jottings in Verse*, by J. M. Johnston (Belfast, McCaw, Stevenson & Co.).—*Reciting and Reading*, by E. Drew (Wyman).—*Poems*, by A. Baker (Bemrose).—*A Bush Idyl, and other Poems*, by A. T. Chandler (Melbourne, Mullen).—*Milton's Sonnets*, by A. Sampson (New York, the De Vinne Press).—*Ten Years of Song*, by H. N. Powers (Boston, U.S. Lothrop).—*A Trilogy of the Life-to-Come, and other Poems*, by R. Brown, jun. (Nutt).—*Sundays at Balmoral, Sermons*, by the late Principal Tulloch, D.D. (Nisbet).—*Christian Maxims*, by M. Vianney (Dublin, Gill).—*Sunday Readings for the Children of the Church* (Church Extension Association).—*Witnesses for Christ and Memorials of Church Life*, by E. Backhouse and Charles Tylor, 2 vols. (Hamilton).—*The Christian Revelation of God the Basis of True Philosophy* (Stock).—*Social Aspects of Christianity*, by B. F. Westcott, D.D. (Macmillan).—*Four Sermons*, by Rev. C. H. Spurgeon (Passmore & Alabaster).—*Chips from the Royal Image*, edited by Charlotte M. Yonge (Masters).—*The Names of the Eucliarist*, by L. Lanzoni (Dublin, Gill).—*Histoire Romaine*, by T. Mommsen, Vol. I. (Paris, Vieweg).—*Nouvelles Grecques*, by D. Bikélas (Paris, Firmin-Didot).—*Die Revolution*, by W. Hohoff (Freiburg, Herder).—*Le Système de la Propriété Mobilière*, by P. van Bemmelen (Leyden, Brill).—and *Stormurinn* (*Shakespeare's Tempest*), translated, with Commentary, by E. Magnússon, 2 vols. (Reykjavik, Gudmundsson).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Book of the New Covenant of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, 8vo. 6/6 cl.
Cheever's (Rev. H. T.) Correspondences of Faith and Views of Madame Guyon, cr. 8vo. 6/6 cl.
Kemp's (Thos. A.) Of the Imitation of Christ, 32mo. 2/6 cl.
Tucker's (Rev. F.) The Rainbow round the Throne, and other Sermons, cr. 8vo. 5/6 cl.
Waddy's (S. D.) Harmony of the Four Gospels, 12mo. 3/6 cl.

Poetry.

Dorset's (Mrs.) The Peacock at Home, a Poem, illus. 3/6 cl.
Nesbit (E.) and others' Through the Year, Original Verses, illustrated, 4to. 6/6 cl.
Young England's Nursery Rhymes, illus. cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.

Philosophy.

Dorner's (Dr. J. A.) System of Christian Ethics, 8vo. 14/6 cl.

History and Biography.

Bismarck (Prince), an Historical Biography, by C. Lowe, Popular Edition, 2 vols. 10/6 cl.
Carteret (Lord), a Political Biography, 1690-1763, by A. Balfour, 8vo. 16/6 cl.
Edwardes's (C.) Letters from Crete, Letters written during the Spring of 1886, 8vo. 15/6 cl.
Gentleman of the Olden Time, F. de Scepeaux, Sire de Vieilleville, 1509-1571, by Coignet, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 21/6 cl.
Mackenzie (Capt. T. A.) and others' Historical Records of the 79th Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, 8vo. 25/6 cl.
Stanhope's (W.) Monastic London, an Analytical Sketch of the Monks and Monasteries, 1200 to 1800, cr. 8vo. 5/6 cl.

Geography and Travel.

Burke's (O. J.) The South Isles of Aran (County Galway), 2/6 cl.
Churchward's (W. B.) My Consulate in Samoa, Four Years' Sojourn in the Navigator Islands, 8vo. 15/6 cl.

Philology.

Gutakow's (K.) Zopf und Schwert, ed. by F. Lange, 2/6 cl.

Science.

Welford's (W. D.) Photographer's Indispensable Handbook, illustrated, 8vo. 2/6 swd.

General Literature.

Adams's (F. W. L.) Australian Essays, cr. 8vo. 2/6 swd.
Barr's (A. E.) Paul and Christina, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Blake's (P.) My Friend and My Enemy, illus. cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Bruce's (C.) Graphic Scenes in African Story, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Bruce's (C.) Stirring Adventures in African Travel, 2/6 cl.
Crawford's (F. M.) Barabecra, cheap edition, cr. 8vo. 6/6 cl.
Cunningham's (H. S.) The Cornucopia, a Vacation Idyll, 6/6 cl.
Davidson's (H. C.) Cast on the Waters, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Ebers's (G.) An Egyptian Princess, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl. (Bohn's Novelist's Library.)
Fiddler of Lugan, by the Author of 'A Child of the Revolution,' illustrated, cr. 8vo. 6/6 cl.
Golden Treasury Birthday Book, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Goodchild's (J. A.) Sonnetta Medici, 3rd Series, 12mo. 5/6 cl.
Grimm's Fairy Tales, trans. by Mrs. H. B. Paull, illus. 7/6 cl.
Hays's (H.) Lillo and Ruth, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Hope's (A. R.) Schoolboy Stories, illustrated, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Hutchinson's (J.) Practice of Banking, Vol. 3, 8vo. 21/6 cl.
Jacksons of Jackgate, a Cumberland Story, by Elms, 10/6 cl.
Kirtland's (J. W.) From Deacon to Churchwarden, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Marshall's (E.) Eaglehurst Towers, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Martin's (Mrs. H.) A Country Mouse, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Morris's (Rev. F. O.) Dogs and their Doings, 4to. 2/6 cl.
Murray's (D. C.) Old Blazer's Hero, illus. cr. 8vo. 6/6 cl.
Old Corner Annual (The), Pictures, Stories, and Verses for Little Folk, ed. by A. Holme, 4to. 3/6 cl.
Oranges and Lemons, Pictures by T. Pym, 3/6 bds.
Pen and Pencil Jottings, 3/6 roan.
Pennelather (Mrs.) and others' The Homeward Journey, illus. 3/6 cl.
Phelps's (E. S.) The Gates Between, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Randell's (Annie K.) Pagan Pearls, a Book of Paraphrases, 3/6 cl.
Roe's (E. P.) The Earth Trembled, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Skipping Time, Pictures by T. Pym, 2/6 bds.
Spectator (The), Selected Essays, by A. C. Ewald, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Stowe's (Edith) Under Suspicion, cr. 8vo. 6/6 cl.
Swan's (A. S.) The Strait Gate, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Viessalangen (K.) Fortune's Wheel, a Tale of Hindu Domestic Life, cr. 8vo. 5/6 cl.
Wells's (E. L.) Rays of Light for Sick and Weary Ones, 6/6 cl.
Yonge's (C. M.) A Modern Telemachus, cr. 8vo. 6/6 cl.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Calogeras (N.): Zigeniti Commentarius in XIV. Epistolas S. Pauli et VII. Catholicas, 2 vols. 24m.
Kraus (F. X.): Lehrbuch der Kirchengeschichte f. Studierende, Part 3, 11m.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Eidam (H.): Ausgrabungen Römischer Ueberreste in u. um Gunzenhausen, 2m.
Forster (S. v.): Ueb. Hügelgräberfunde bei Nürnberg, 1m.

Philosophy.

Sommer (R.): Locke's Verhältnis zu Descartes, 1m. 60.

Political Economy.

Block (M.): Annuaire de l'Economie Politique et de la Statistique, 8fr.
Raffalovich (A.): Le Logement de l'Ouvrier et du Pauvre, 3fr. 50.

History.

Miklosich (F.) et Müller (J.): Acta et Diplomata Monasteriorum et Ecclesiarum Orientis, Vol. 2, 14m.
Rüstow (W.): La Question d'Orient: Histoire de la Péninsule des Balkans, Traduction Française par M. Reynaud, 3fr. 50.

Geography and Travel.

Leroy-Beaulieu (P.): Algérie et Tunisie, 8fr.
Vignon (L.): La France dans l'Afrique du Nord, 7fr.

General Literature.

Lesseppe (F. de): Souvenirs de Quarante Ans, 2 vols. 12fr.
Zola (E.): La Terre, 3fr. 50.

THE "EXTERMINATION THEORY" OF THE ENGLISH CONQUEST.

4, Barnard Villas, Bath.

I HAVE no time now to answer Mr. Malden's letter in detail; indeed, I doubt whether the editor of the *Athenæum* would allow me the necessary space for doing so. I will merely remark (1) that Mr. Malden has not noticed the testimony of inscriptions to the prevalence of the Latin language in Southern Britain, or the explicit evidence of Gildas, who, it may be presumed, was better acquainted with the language of his contemporaries than we of to-day; (2) that he is misinformed in supposing that Welsh does not exhibit very extensive traces of contact with colloquial Latin; and (3) that I am afraid anthropologists will never assent to his "refugee" theory, the results of the anthropometric survey alone showing it to be untenable.

I may add in conclusion that Mr. Malden has erroneously imagined the kilt to denote a separate article of dress. I had fancied that after Campbell's appendix to his 'Tales of the Western Highlands' correct views as to the history of the so-called Highland costume had made their way even into popular literature.

A. H. SAYCE.

G. L. M. STRAUSS
("THE OLD BOHEMIAN").

GUSTAVE LOUIS MAURICE STRAUSS, who died at Teddington on the 2nd of September, would probably have made a distinguished name for himself had he devoted his undoubted abilities to any definite pursuit in the world of letters or of science. Born at Trois-Rivières, in Lower Canada, about the year 1807, he could lay claim to being a British subject, though in speech and manner his alien origin was ever apparent. He received his first elements of education at Linden, in Hanover, and eventually went through a course of studies at the Klosterschule in Magdeburg, at the University of Berlin (where he took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy), and at the Montpellier School of Medicine. In 1832 he paid his first visit to this country with a wealthy Marseillais who wished to inspect the industrial establishments of Great Britain.

In 1833 he went to Algiers as assistant surgeon to the French army. He was at first attached to the Foreign Legion, but in 1834 his connexion with it was severed. After some years his health broke down in Algiers (of which country he ever spoke in terms of undisguised abhorrence), and he returned to France only to be banished in 1839 for supposed complicity in a revolutionary plot. He then came to London, and settled down (if one of his nomadic disposition can be said to settle down) in the capacity of author, linguist, chemist, politician, cook, tutor, dramatist, journalist, surgeon—nothing seemed amiss to Dr. Strauss. The following is a brief and imperfect record of his published works: 'Men who Have Made the German Empire' (two vols.), 'The Reminiscences of an Old Bohemian' (two vols.), 'Philosophy in the Kitchen' (one vol.), 'Stories by an Old Bohemian' (two vols.), and a work at present going through the press, entitled 'The Emperor William: the Life of a Great King and a Good Man.' He was also the author of a French and a German grammar, and he wrote and edited other educational works. He translated many books from the French and German. He contributed to an endless variety of London newspapers, living and dead—from the *Grocer* (of which he was the first editor) to *Punchinello*, from the *Lancet* to the *Morning Advertiser*. He wrote some pieces for the stage, one of which, a farce, was produced successfully at Drury Lane in 1868 by the late Fred. Chatterton. He had great powers as an amateur actor. Through the intervention of Mr. Gladstone he received some years ago a bounty from the Civil List, for though Dr. Strauss began life with a well-filled purse, he was too generous and too careless to keep money either made or inherited, and it is no secret that he ended his career in straitened circumstances. In 1879 he was admitted into the Charterhouse, but after a short residence there he applied for an outdoor pension, which was granted by the governors. His attachment to the Savage Club (of which he was one of the original nine founders), and his gratification at the swelling proportions of a corporation of which he was a father, were deep and sincere.

X.

MR. WILLIAM NELSON.

MR. WILLIAM NELSON, the senior partner in the well-known publishing firm of Thomas Nelson & Sons, died on Saturday morning last. He was born in Edinburgh on the 13th of December, 1816, being the eldest son of the late Thomas Nelson, the founder of the firm. His father was then a struggling man, striving to make a name by the production of cheap editions of standard authors. The shop he occupied has now disappeared, but it was represented in the Edinburgh International Exhibition last year as one of the features of Old Edinburgh. The books which he published were not then sold in the ordinary way, but shops were opened in the evenings

in the large towns, in which they were sold by auction, and periodical visits were made to smaller places and to fairs and markets. It was just when the animosity and prejudice which this practice had engendered in the trade were dying out that William Nelson heartily entered into the development of the business. In 1846 the firm established a house in London. In July, 1852, William Nelson and his younger brother Thomas got the business entirely into their own hands, and in 1854 opened a branch in New York. Their father died in 1861. In 1860 the firm began the publication of that series of educational works for which they have since become so well known. A great disaster befell the firm when, in April, 1878, their extensive buildings in Hope Park were totally destroyed by fire; but before the fire was extinguished, orders had been telegraphed to America for the most improved machinery to be sent over without delay for new works. The Parkside works were built and opened in 1879. In recognition of the kindness which had allowed them to use a portion of ground in the East Meadows after the fire at Hope Park, the firm erected the two handsome pillars at the Hope Park entrance to the Melville Drive, and presented them to the city. Mr. Nelson undertook the restoration of the Argyll Tower in Edinburgh Castle, which is now almost completed; of the old Parliament Hall and St. Margaret's Chapel; and of St. Bernard's Well. He was a great collector of prints and drawings of old Edinburgh, and few men were better acquainted with the traditions of the place.

THE WIFE OF HARUN AL-RASHID.

THE most mysterious feature in the tombstone of the Lady Zobeida, wife of Harun al-Rashid, at present domiciled in the neighbourhood of Baker Street, is the date. The stone is of the usual oblong shape, but rather small, about 18 in. high by 13 broad, and is covered with five lines of inscription in the Naskhi character. The writing is of a more flexuous style than would be expected at so early a period, but this may be accounted for by Persian influences. The translation of the inscription is as follows:

"This is the grave of the deceased Zobeida Khātun, daughter of Ja'far, son of 'Abdallah El-Mansūr, son of Mohammed, son of 'Alī, son of 'Abdallah, son of El-'Abbās, who died in the year 195.....Yūsuf."

The dots represent a pair of obscure short words written sideways, which probably indicate that the inscription was chiselled by a certain Yūsuf.

But the curious point is that the Lady Zobeida, who is thus recorded to have died in 195 of the Hijra, survived, according to all the Arabic historians, till 216. As Tabari baldly records, "In this year [216] died Umm-Ja'far," that being the name by which Zobeida was commonly known. There is not the slightest doubt that she outlived her son El-Amin. How, then, came she to have a tombstone announcing her decease in 195? Of the genuineness of the stone there can be no doubt. It was brought by Dr. Hilpern from the actual tomb or mosque of Zobeida at Baghdad, an interesting building said to have been erected, as was the fashion of those times, by the "good Harun al-Rashid" in tender preparation for the demise of his distinguished spouse, and now unhappily fallen to such decay that the removal of so precious a stone was unnoticed. It is possible that the mason entrusted with the work, and completing it a year or two after Harun's death (in 193), ignorantly or carelessly inserted the figures 195, with the intention of recording the date of completion, not of death; but that such a mistake should have occurred in the tombstone of such a princess as the stately Zobeida passes comprehension. It would be worth while to search the histories for any statements that might throw light upon the mystery; but meanwhile it is earnestly to be hoped that the British or the South Kensington Museum will not lose

sight of the chance of adding so remarkable a monument to our historical collections.

S. L. P.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE tenth annual meeting of the librarians, which is to commence on Tuesday next in Birmingham Council House, promises more pleasure in excursions to places of interest than instruction in bibliographical knowledge. The president, Mr. Alderman Johnson, will take the chair at ten o'clock in the morning and deliver an address. Papers by Mr. Blades, Mr. Sam Timmins, Mr. Madan, and Mr. J. D. Mullins will follow, and will doubtless produce some discussion. After luncheon there will be an excursion to St. Mary's College, Oscott.

The second morning will be taken up by papers on the libraries of Birmingham and its neighbourhood, which will be followed by an excursion to Stratford-on-Avon.

The third morning will be devoted to the reports of the Council, Treasurer, and Auditors, and to the election of officers. An excursion to Lichfield on this day and one to Althorp on the day following will bring the meeting to a conclusion. Various public institutions and manufactories will be open to the inspection of members of the Association.

THE COMING PUBLISHING SEASON.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co.'s announcements for the autumn publishing season include 'The Life of Archibald Campbell Tait, Archbishop of Canterbury,' by the Dean of Windsor and the Rev. W. Benham, B.D., 2 vols.—'The Personal Remembrances of Sir W. Frederick Pollock, Bart., sometime Queen's Remembrancer,' 2 vols.—'The Life of Ralph Waldo Emerson,' by J. L. Cabot, his literary executor, 2 vols.—'The Makers of Venice,' by Mrs. Oliphant.—'A History of Miniature Art,' by J. Lumsden Probert.—'The Life of Peter de Wint,' by Walter Armstrong.—'The Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood,' by W. Holman Hunt, with illustrations from some of Mr. Holman Hunt's works.—'Roman Literature in Relation to Roman Art,' by the Rev. Robert Burn.—'Greek Life and Thought from the Age of Alexander to the Roman Conquest,' by Prof. Mahaffy.—'Ulysses of the Foreign Office: Scenes of Sojourn,' by William Gifford Palgrave.—'Life in Corea,' by W. R. Carles.—Montelius's 'Civilization in Sweden in Heathen Times,' translated from the German edition by the Rev. F. H. Woods.—'Greenland,' by Baron A. E. von Nordenskiöld, translated into English.—'The Life of William Barnes, Poet and Philologist,' by his daughter, 'Leader Scott.'—'Letters of Thomas Carlyle,' second series, 1826-1835, edited by Charles Eliot Norton, 2 vols.—'The Life of Elizabeth Gilbert,' by Frances Martin.—'Charles Lamb's Letters,' edited by Canon Ainger, 2 vols.—'Essays on Recent English Guides in Matters of Faith,' by R. H. Hutton.—'Spenser, Wordsworth, and other Studies,' by Aubrey de Vere, 2 vols.—'The Art of Conversation,' by Prof. Mahaffy.—collected edition of Dean Church's miscellaneous writings, in five monthly volumes.—a new edition of Mr. John Morley's 'Burke.'—'The Privy Council,' by Prof. Dicey.—a new supplement to Irving's 'Annals of our Time,' bringing the work down to the Jubilee day of Queen Victoria's reign.—'Industrial Peace: its Advantages, Methods, and Difficulties,' a report of an inquiry made for the Toynbee Trustees, by L. L. F. R. Price, with a preface by Prof. Alfred Marshall, and a portrait of Arnold Toynbee.—'The Brook,' by Alfred, Lord Tennyson, with twenty illustrations in colour by A. Woodruff.—'Prince Lucifer: a Poem,' by Alfred Austin.—poems by the late Prof. J. C. Shairp.—a volume of poems by the Rev. Stopford A. Brooke.—some new novels, viz., 'Marzio's Crucifix,' by F. Marion Crawford, 2 vols.; 'The

New Antigone, 3 vols.; 'Hithersea Mere,' by Lady Augusta Noel, 3 vols.; 'Isma's Children,' by Mrs. Noel Hartley, author of 'Flitters, Tatters, and the Counsellor,' and 'Hogan, M.P., 3 vols.; 'The Second Son,' by Mrs. Oliphant, 3 vols.; and 'Harmonia,' by the author of 'Estelle Russell,' 3 vols.,—'For God and Gold,' by Julian Corbett, 'Peggy,' by Mrs. Molesworth, with illustrations by Walter Crane,—a cheap edition of 'Alice's Adventures in Wonderland' and 'Through the Looking-Glass,'—and the following theological books: 'The Bampton Lectures for 1887,' by the Bishop of Ripon, 'Gnosticism and Agnosticism, and other Sermons,' by Prof. Salmon, of Dublin, and a second edition of his 'Non-Miraculous Christianity,'—'Sermons,' by the late Bishop Fraser, in 2 vols., edited by the Rev. John W. Diggle, 'Sermons,' by the late Rev. Dr. Maturin, of Dublin, edited by Canon Smith,—a volume of sermons by the Rev. J. E. C. Well-don, head master of Harrow, 'Wellington College Sermons,' by the Rev. E. C. Wickham, head master, 'From Within,' by George Harwood,—and 'Faith and Conduct.'

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. also announce: 'Elizabethan Literature,' by George Saintsbury, 'Goldsmith's Deserted Village and Traveller,' with introduction and notes by Prof. Arthur Barrett, of the Elphinstone College, Bombay, 'Four Plays of Calderon,' with introduction and notes by Norman MacColl, Fellow of Downing College, Cambridge, 'Select Fables of Florian,' edited by Charles Yeld, head master of University School, Nottingham, being a new volume of the 'Primary Series of French and German Reading-Books,' edited by G. E. Fasnacht, 'A College History of India,' by J. Talboys Wheeler, and the following classical works: Plato's 'Timæus,' edited by R. D. Archer-Hind, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, 'The Fragments of Ctesias,' edited by J. E. Gilmore, 'The Works of Xenophon,' 4 vols., translated into English by H. G. Dakyns,—a second edition of 'Cicero's Life and Select Letters,' after the edition of A. Watson, translated by G. E. Jeans, 'Short Prefaces to School Classics,' by James Gow, head master of Nottingham High School, 'Plato's 'The Republic, I.-V.,' edited by T. H. Warren, President of Magdalen College, Oxford, 'Polybius's 'The Achaean League,' parts of books ii. and iv., edited by Rev. W. W. Capes, 'Arrian's 'The Expedition of Alexander,' edited by the Rev. John Bond and A. S. Walpole, 'Caesar's 'The Helvetic War,' selected from book i. of 'The Gallic War,' and edited by W. Welch and C. G. Duffield,—and 'A First Greek Reader,' selected and edited by F. H. Colson.

Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston & Co.'s first list of announcements includes 'Authentic Biography of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher,' authorized by his family, largely autobiographic, by his son, William C. Beecher, and his son-in-law, the Rev. Samuel Scoville, assisted by Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, 'A Story of the Golden Age,' by James Baldwin, illustrated by Howard Pyle, 'The Pioneers of the Alps,' a collection of portraits of some of the leading guides, by Capt. Abney and C. D. Cunningham, 'Waste-Land Wanderings,' by Charles C. Abbott, M.D., 'Handbook of the Organ,' by G. A. Audsley, a comprehensive and practical treatise on the appointment and construction of church, concert-room, and chamber organs, 'The History of Wool and Wool Comb-ing,' by James Burnley, 'Sir Richard F. Burton, K.C.M.G.: his Early, Private, and Public Life,' also an abridgment of his travels and explorations, edited by Francis Hitchman, 2 vols., 'New Games of Patience,' by Lady Adelaide Cadogan, 'Wanderings on Wheel and on Foot through Europe,' by Hugh Callan, 'Three Principles of Bookkeeping,' by J. J. Chaplin, 'Concordance to the Poetical Works of William Cowper,' compiled by John Neve, 'On a Surf-bound Coast,' by A. P. Crouch, 'Digging, Squatting, and Pioneering Life in the Northern

Territory of South Australia,' by Mrs. Dominic Daly, 'Outlines of International Law,' by George B. Davis, Assistant Professor of Law at the U.S. Military Academy, 'Pictures of East Anglian Life,' by Dr. Emerson,—a new edition of Dr. F. Esmarch's 'Handbook of Surgery,'—a new edition of Evelyn's 'Life of Mrs. Godolphin,' edited by William Harcourt, of Nuneham, 'Home Fairies and Heart Flowers,' twenty studies of children's heads, by Frank French, with poems by Margaret E. Sangster, 'Fresh Woods and Pastures New,' by the author of 'An Amateur Angler's Days in Dove Dale,' 'Happy Hunting-Grounds,' by W. Hamilton Gibson, 'Birds in Nature,' text by J. E. Harting, with forty coloured plates of birds as seen wild in nature, 'The Native Flowers of New Zealand,' illustrated in colours, by Mrs. Charles Hetley, 'Living Lights: a Popular Account of Phosphorescent Animals and Vegetables,' by Charles Frederick Holder, 'Our Hundred Days in Europe,' by Oliver Wendell Holmes, 'Our New Zealand Cousins,' by the Hon. James Inglis (Maori), 'Through Central Asia: with an Appendix on the Diplomacy and Delimitation of the Russo-Afghan Frontier,' by Henry Lansdell, D.D., 'Through the Yang-tse Gorges; or, Trade and Travel in Western China,' by Archibald J. Little, F.R.G.S., of Ichang, 'The Vision of Sir Launfal,' by James Russell Lowell, with illustrations by J. W. Alexander, Bruce Crane, F. W. Freer, R. S. Giffard, A. Kapper, H. S. Mowbray, Walter Sherlaw, and F. Hopkinson Smith, 'The Boy Travellers on the Congo,' adventures of two youths in a journey with Henry M. Stanley 'through the Dark Continent,' by Col. T. W. Knox, 'Life of Nathaniel Hawthorne,' by J. R. Lowell, 'Austral Africa: Losing It or Ruling It?' by John Mackenzie, 2 vols., 'Maidenhood: a Poem,' by H. W. Longfellow, illustrated by J. Stanley, 'Life of Commander M. F. Maury,' by his daughter, edited by Clements Markham, C.B., 'The Pythley Hunt, Past and Present: its History from its Foundation to the Present Day,' by H. O. Nethercote, 'The Corsairs of France,' by C. B. Norman (late 90th Light Infantry), 'Ran Away from the Dutch; or, Borneo from South to North,' by M. T. H. Perelaer, 'Pepper and Salt; or, Seasoning for Young Folk,' prepared by Howard Pyle, and illustrated by the author, 'Portraits of Celebrated Race-horses of the Past and Present Centuries,' vols. i. and ii.,—a new edition in 3 vols. of Rambaud's 'History of Russia,' 'The Frozen Pirate,' 2 vols., by W. Clark Russell, 'China: its Social Life,' by M. Simon, 'Skinner's Pocket Encyclopedia,' 'The Educational List and Directory of the United Kingdom, 1887-88,' edited by William Stephen, 'The Dusanthes,' sequel to 'The Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine,' and 'The Hundredth Man,' by F. R. Stockton, 'A Manual of Practical Dairy Farming,' by H. Upton, 'Nicholas Godfried van Kampen: a Biographical Sketch, with extracts from his writings,' by Samuel Richard van Campen, F.R.G.S., 'North against South,' by Jules Verne, 'The Fighting Veres: an Historical Biography of Sir Francis Vere and Lord Vere, his Brother,'—the hundredth edition of Walton and Cotton's 'Compleat Angler,' 'Their Pilgrimage,' by Charles Dudley Warner, illustrated by Charles S. Reinhart,—a new volume of the 'Narrative and Critical History of America,' edited by Justin Winsor, librarian of Harvard University,—and the following novels: 'In the Web of Destiny,' by A. L. Knight; 'Yarmouth Coast,' by Charles Gibbon; 'The Maid and the Monk,' 3 vols.; 'Under the Stars and Under the Crescent,' 2 vols., by Edwin de Leon; 'His Sisters,' 2 vols., by A. B. How; 'Mohammed Benani'; 'Hermosa; or, in the Valleys of the Andes,' by Mrs. J. E. Martin, 2 vols.; and 'Raphael ben Isaac,' by John Bradshaw, 2 vols.

Messrs. George Routledge & Sons' first list of announcements contains *éditions de luxe* of

Dumas's 'Monte Cristo,' in 5 vols.; Victor Hugo's 'Notre Dame de Paris' and 'The Toilers of the Sea,' each in 2 vols.; and 'The Complete Collection of the Randolph Caldecott Picture-Books,'—Bernardin de St. Pierre's 'Paul and Virginia,' with engravings after designs by Maurice Leloir,—Charles Dickens's 'Christmas Carol,' with photogravures by J. M. Gauguier and T. V. Chominski,—Thackeray's 'The Mahogany Tree,' with illustrations by Frank Merrill,—Mérimée's 'Carmen,' with illustrations by Argos,—'London and its Environs,' 'The English Provinces,' and 'Scotland and Ireland,' each with 200 illustrations,—'Our Darlings at Home, in Town, at the Seaside, in the Country, and in Society,' by Mars,—Schiller's 'Plays and Poems,' translated by Lord Lytton, S. T. Coleridge, and others, edited by Henry Morley,—'Randolph Caldecott's Last Graphic Pictures,'—'Routledge's Every Boy's Annual for 1888,' edited by Edmund Routledge, F.R.G.S.,—'Round Nature's Dial,' drawings by A. W. Cooper, reproduced in colours by Edmund Evans,—'The Fairy Tales of the Countess d'Aulnoy,' with illustrations by Gordon Browne,—'Little Wide Awake for 1888,' edited by Mrs. Sale Barker,—'The Children of the New Forest,' by Capt. Marryat, a new edition, with illustrations by Sir John Gilbert, R.A.,—'Youngsters' Yarns,' by Ascott Hope,—'The Illustrated Natural History for Young People,' by the Rev. J. G. Wood,—'Sunny Childhood,' by Mrs. Sale Barker,—'Birds and Fishes' and 'Animals Wild and Tame,' in words of easy reading, by Hazel Shepard,—a new illustrated edition of Fenimore Cooper's novels,—'Routledge's Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language,' with an appendix of foreign and classical words and phrases, abbreviations used in writing and printing, and a selection of familiar sayings,—'The Adventures of Herbert Massey in Eastern Africa,' by Commander V. Lovett Cameron,—'Topsy-Turvy Stories for the Young,'—'Wide-Awake Stories for the Young,'—'The "Shall Not" of Scripture' and 'Loving Links,' printed in colours and monotypes by Meisner & Buch,—'Play and Earnest,' by Mrs. O'Reilly,—'Reynard the Fox,' in words of one syllable,—new editions, with illustrations by F. A. Fraser, of Miss Edgeworth's 'Frank,' 'Rosamond,' and 'Harry and Lucy,'—'Our Home,' 'Our Pets,' and 'Our Friends,' by Mrs. Sale Barker,—'Kate Greenaway's Almanac for 1888,' printed in colours,—and other illustrated books.

Messrs. Frederick Warne & Co. will publish: 'The Earl's Return,' by Owen Meredith (Earl of Lytton), illustrated by W. L. Tabor,—new illustrated editions of 'Grimm's Fairy Tales' and 'The Arabian Nights,'—'Palestine; or, the Home of God's People,' by W. L. Gage,—'Pioneer Life and Frontier Adventures,'—'Kit Carson's Romantic Life and Daring Deeds,'—'Great Events in the World's History,' by R. W. Brown,—new editions of 'Pepper's Cyclopædic Science,' 'Carpenter's Elocutionist and Reciter,' 'Poor Jack,' by Capt. Marryat, illustrated by Clarkson Stanfield; 'Gulliver's Travels'; and 'Robinson Crusoe,'—Evelyn's 'Diary and Correspondence' in the 'Cavendish Library,'—a new volume by S. K. Hocking,—and 'A Long Delay,' by Thomas Keyworth. In juvenile literature will appear new editions of 'Stories About—,' 'A Christmas Cake,' 'Sybil's Book,' 'Ribbon Stories,' Mrs. Valentine's 'Kate Duncan,' 'The Holiday Keepsake,' 'The Birthday Gift,' 'The Home Companion,' and 'Young England's Nursery Rhymes,'—and a number of children's illustrated toy-books.

Messrs. Blackie & Son's list comprises 'For the Temple: a Tale of the Fall of Jerusalem,' by G. A. Henty, with illustrations by Solomon J. Solomon,—'Bonnie Prince Charlie: a Tale of Fontenoy and Culloden,' by G. A. Henty, with illustrations by Gordon Browne,—'Dick o' the Fens: a Romance of the Great East Swamp,' by G. Manville Fenn, with illustrations

by Frank Dadd,—‘In the Reign of Terror: the Adventures of a Westminster Boy,’ by G. A. Henty, with illustrations by J. Schönberg,—‘Orange and Green: a Tale of the Boyne and Limerick,’ by G. A. Henty, with illustrations by Gordon Browne,—‘Mother Carey’s Chicken, her Voyage to the Unknown Isle,’ by G. Manville Fenn,—‘The Rover’s Secret: a Tale of the Pirate Cays and Lagoons of Cuba,’ by Harry Collingwood, with illustrations by W. C. Symons,—‘The Seven Wise Scholars,’ by Ascott R. Hope, with illustrations by Gordon Browne,—‘Girl Neighbours; or, the Old Fashion and the New,’ by Sarah Tytler, with illustrations by C. T. Garland,—‘Margery Merton’s Girlhood,’ by Alice Corkran, with illustrations by Gordon Browne,—‘Sir Walter’s Ward: a Tale of the Crusades,’ by William Everard, with illustrations by Walter Paget,—new editions of Dr. George MacDonald’s ‘The Princess and the Goblin,’ ‘The Princess and Curdie,’ and ‘Gutta-Percha Willie, the Working Genius,’—‘Chivalric Days,’ by E. S. Brooks, with illustrations by Gordon Browne, R. B. Birch, and others,—‘The Bubbling Teapot: a Wonder Story,’ by Mrs. Lizzie W. Champney, with illustrations by Walter Satterlee,—a new edition of ‘Stories of Old Renown,’ by Ascott R. Hope,—‘Miss Willowburn’s Offer,’ by Sarah Doudney, with illustrations by Robert Fowler,—‘Sturdy and Strong; or, How George Andrews made his Way,’ by G. A. Henty, with illustrations by Robert Fowler,—‘The Stories of Wasa and Menzikoff, the Deliverer of Sweden, and the Favourite of Czar Peter,’ with illustrations by John Schönberg,—‘The War of the Axe: Adventures in South Africa,’ by J. Percy Groves, with illustrations by John Schönberg,—‘Insect Ways on Summer Days,’ by Jennett Humphreys,—in the ‘Two-Shilling Series of Reward Books,’ ‘Aboard the Atalanta,’ by Henry Frith; ‘The Squire’s Grandson,’ by J. M. Callwell; ‘A Pair of Clogs,’ by Amy Walton; and a new edition of ‘Chirp and Chatter,’ by Alice Banks,—in the ‘Eighteenpenny Series,’ ‘By Order of Queen Maude,’ by Louisa Crow; ‘Aunt Hesba’s Charge’ and ‘Our General,’ by Elizabeth J. Lysaght; and ‘East and West,’—and a number of new volumes of the various other series of children’s books.

Messrs. George Philip & Son will publish almost immediately a new and extended edition of Dr. John Yeats’s ‘Manuals of Commerce, Technical, Industrial, and Commercial,’ in 4 vols., with maps and statistical charts.

Literary Gossip.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. have in the press a new book by Lord Selborne, to be called ‘Ancient Facts and Fictions as to Churches and Tithes.’

In the forthcoming volume of the ‘Dictionary of National Biography,’ which extends from Conder to Craigie, Mr. Leslie Stephen writes on Congreve, Cooper (third Earl of Shaftesbury), Cowley, Cowper, and Crabbe; Prof. Nettleship on John Conington; Mr. Cosmo Monkhouse on the painters Constable, Cotman, and David Cox; the Rev. William Hunt on General Conway and Archbishop Courtenay; Prof. Laughton on Capt. Cook; Mr. Osmond Airy on Anthony Ashley Cooper, first Earl of Shaftesbury; Prof. Blaikie on Anthony Ashley Cooper, seventh Earl of Shaftesbury; Mr. G. T. Bettany on Sir Astley Paston Cooper; Mr. H. Morse Stephens on Sir Eyre Coote and Lord Cornwallis; Mr. T. E. Kebble on Bishop Copleston; Sir Theodore Martin on John Singleton Copley, R.A., and his son Lord Lyndhurst; the Rev. Dr. Jessopp on Tom Coryate; Canon Overton on Bishop

Cosin; Mr. Fuller Maitland on Sir Michael Costa; Mr. Richard Garnett on the Cottles; Mr. A. H. Bullen on Charles Cotton the poet; Mr. S. L. Lee on Sir Robert Cotton the antiquary; Mr. H. Manners Chichester on Stapleton Cotton, Lord Combermere; Mr. J. Horace Round on John de Courci; Mr. Louis Fagan on Samuel Cousins the engraver; the Rev. Dr. Luard on Walter de Coutances; Mr. H. R. Tedder on Miles Coverdale; and Mr. J. M. Rigg on Lord Chancellor Cowper.

MR. F. W. JOYNES writes from the Crichton Club:—

“‘The Scarlet Shawl’ was written by Richard Jefferies, author of ‘The Gamekeeper at Home.’ It was his first published fiction, and he presented me with a copy.”

PROF. DICEY’S letters on ‘Unionist Delusions,’ which have been appearing in the *Spectator*, are to be republished in book form by Messrs. Macmillan & Co.

THE sixteen essays of which the new second volume of Mr. Stevenson’s ‘*Virginibus Puerisque*’ is composed are mostly reprints. Thus, ‘The Foreigner at Home’ appeared, if we remember aright, in *Fraser’s*; the ‘Pastoral,’ the ‘Gossip on Romance,’ ‘Old Mortality,’ ‘The Manse,’ and ‘A Humble Remonstrance’ are from *Longman’s*; the two papers on ‘Talk and Talkers’ are from the old *Cornhill*; the note on ‘The Character of Dogs’ was published, with illustrations by the late Randolph Caldecott, in the *English Illustrated*; and that entitled ‘A Penny Plain and Two-pence Coloured’ in the *Magazine of Art*. In ‘An Old Scotch Gardener,’ we have what is probably the author’s first contribution to periodical literature; it appeared some fourteen or fifteen years ago in the original of ‘An Old College Magazine’—a monthly print of which Mr. Stevenson himself, while yet a student at Edinburgh University, was one of the editors, and which lived through as many as five or six numbers. The ‘Memoirs of an Islet,’ on the other hand, is new; so is the ‘Old College Magazine’ aforesaid; and so is ‘A Gossip on a Novel of Dumas’s.’

MR. JOHN HEYWOOD, of Manchester, announces for publication the sermons preached in Manchester before the members of the British Association by the bishops of Manchester, Carlisle, and Bedford.

BAEDEKER’S ‘Handbook to Great Britain,’ a new addition to his series of guide-books, will appear very shortly. It covers England, Wales, and the greater part of Scotland. An important feature of the book is the ‘Historical Sketch of Architecture in England,’ by Mr. E. A. Freeman.

MESSRS. CASSELL & Co. will issue early next month Dr. Cunningham Geikie’s ‘The Holy Land and the Bible: a Book of Scripture Illustrations gathered in Palestine’; Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton will publish the course of lectures on the history of preaching delivered to the students at the Theological Hall, Edinburgh, by the late Rev. Prof. John Ker; Mr. Elliot Stock announces a volume of essays by Mr. G. F. Underhill, entitled ‘Literary Epochs’; Messrs. Ward & Downey will publish a romance called ‘A Modern Magician,’ by Mr. Fitzgerald Molloy; Mr. Fisher Unwin announces ‘Caswell,’ a novel; and Messrs. Frederick W. Wilson & Brother, of Glasgow,

have in preparation ‘Smith: a Tragedy,’ by Mr. John Davidson, the author of ‘Bruce: a Drama.’

THE forthcoming number of the *Classical Review* will contain *inter alia* an appeal by Prof. John E. B. Mayor on behalf of the ‘Archiv für Lateinische Lexicographie’; a proposed scheme for a classified catalogue of MSS. of classical authors in English libraries, by Mr. E. Maunde Thompson; a second ‘Letter on Classical Education in France,’ by a French University Professor; and reviews of Weil’s ‘Demosthenes’ by Prof. Butcher, of Causeret’s ‘Rhetoric of Cicero’ by Dr. Sandys, and of Knoell’s ‘Eugippus’ by Dr. Sanday.

A CORRESPONDENT writes with reference to the Reading-Room at the British Museum:—

“There are many people there who ought not to be relegated to local libraries, but who ought to be turned out of any reading-room. They talk, that is their first offence; they do no work, that is their second. They get out books and doze over them, or go fast asleep in the most shameless way. One day two of them came to a seat next to me and talked about house-taking for two long hours. Then they discussed the Salvation Army and girls’ schools. Another day a man wasted three hours for me by dragging me into his confidence. I never saw him before or since. He said he was a Fellow of — College, Oxford, and said he came to me because he saw in one of my books the name of my college. He was a parson. Another time two men talked Welsh behind my chair for a long time, till an attendant stopped it. There are many people who do absolutely nothing but walk about and compare notes. Who are they? Again, people leave their seats for two, three, four, or even five hours. The seat cannot be taken because books are there, and *bona fide* readers are wandering about, seeking rest and finding none. My suggestions are these: (1.) Make the readers’ ticket renewable every year. I do not think this regulation is in force. (2.) Enforce silence, as in the Bodleian. (3.) Let a small disc covered with glass be fixed to every seat. An attendant could open it, and, as he passes by, note the time when the reader disappears from the room; or let the reader mark it himself. If he be absent more than two hours, let his books be cleared up and his place be taken. I am not writing on my own behalf; the books I consult are old, and could not be got elsewhere; but I think you make a mistake in wishing to turn out to local libraries people who, at any rate, do some work. Let the authorities turn out the non-workers and try to enforce some silence among the people who must, owing to their work, consult one another.”

THE October number of the *Century Guild Hobby Horse* will contain, amongst other matters, William Blake’s ‘Marriage of Heaven and Hell,’ now first printed from the engraved original; a photogravure of the original drawing by Andrea Mantegna entitled ‘Diana, Mars, and Venus’; and a selection of passages from the letters and papers of James Smetham.

THE *Asiatic Quarterly Review* for October will contain an article entitled ‘Indian Princes at Court.’ In the same number will appear a paper on Central Asia by General Prejevalsky, translated, with the general’s permission, by Capt. Francis Beaufort.

The forthcoming number of the *Journal* of the Royal Asiatic Society will contain—in addition to the text and translation of ‘The Babylonian Chronicle,’ by Mr. T.

Pinches, and a remarkable paper 'On the Pre-Sanskrit Element in Ancient Tamil Literature,' by a learned young Cingalese, now studying in Europe—an account of the 'Miryeaks or Stone-men of Corea,' which Prof. Terrien de Lacouperie has prepared from data at his disposal. To the last are attached curious illustrations, one the reproduction of a photograph of the stone figure at Un-jin, near the Kenu river, estimated to stand 62 ft. high. For the succeeding number of the same journal Prof. Sayce has forwarded a supplement to his valuable memoir on the Vannic inscriptions published some five years ago.

MR. J. R. HAIG writes from Blairhill, Dollar, under date September 10th, with reference to the review of Sir James Picton's compilation from the Liverpool municipal archives:—

"You are quite right in calling a translator a cobbler; the word occasionally crops up in such unlikely places as the police-courts. A translator's business is to buy old boots and not patch them up with new, but take the best bits out of various old pairs and fasten them together—thus translating bits from half a dozen old pairs to make one would-be new pair."

THE Benedictines of Solesmes are about to publish an important contribution to the ecclesiastical and monastic history of the eleventh century in the shape of a 'Life of St. Hugh, Abbot of Cluny.' The volume, which is printed at their own press, is a large octavo of nearly seven hundred pages, and is enriched with three chromo-lithographs, reproducing in facsimile twelfth century representations of incidents in the life of St. Hugh. Dom l'Huillier, the author of the letterpress, has been fortunate enough to discover a twelfth century MS. of the first life of the saint, namely, that of Gilon or Gilo, which is printed in the appendix to the forthcoming volume.

THE Canadian papers make an appeal for the restoration of the grave of Major Thomas Scott (brother of the great novelist) in St. Matthew's Churchyard, Quebec. It was to Major Scott that Edinburgh society attributed the earlier Waverley Novels, an idea which Sir Walter himself was not unwilling to foster. He suggested to his brother that he should write a novel dealing with the incidents of Quebec society and the vicissitudes of Canadian life; nothing, however, came of the suggestion.

THE scene of the next novel by Mr. Howells will be laid in Eastern Virginia.

AN American novel from the pen of Mr. Moncure Conway, entitled 'Pine and Palm,' will soon appear.

AT the recent meeting of the American Library Association the president, Dr. W. F. Poole, of the Chicago Public Library, stated that in the twenty American states which have library laws the number of libraries is 648, with an aggregate of 3,585,692 volumes. These results have been reached during the last forty years, and Dr. Poole considers the library system in the United States yet in its infancy.

M. PAUL MEYER has just completed his treatise on the fragments of a life of St. Thomas of Canterbury from an illustrated MS. of the middle of the thirteenth century, in the collection of the late M. Goethals Vercruysse at Courtray. The work will be

issued under the auspices of the Société des Anciens Textes Français.

It has been arranged that the Ste. Geneviève, the Arsenal, and the Mazarine libraries at Paris shall be open to students all the year, with the exception of fifteen consecutive days.

M. HALÉVY, the Orientalist, member of the French Institute, has arrived at Constantinople for the purpose of inspecting the lately found Sidon inscriptions, which have been transferred to the Imperial Museum. The Sultan has given 2,000*l.* from his privy purse for a new kiosk to house these antiquities. The Sultan, learning that the fine library of 4,000 volumes presented by his father, the Sultan Abdul Mejid, to the city of Mecca, was in a neglected condition, has sent a large sum for binding and repairs.

GOETHE's correspondence with the novelist and musical critic Friedrich Rochlitz, and Herder's correspondence with Nicolai, will be published shortly.

THE letters of Schiller to Dalberg have been presented to the University Library at Munich by Freiherr von Venningen-Ulster, a great-grandson of the manager of the Mannheim Theatre.

It seems that the reports about Prof. Mommsen's journeys abroad during the coming winter are unfounded. The professor will continue his work at Charlottenburg. Preparations are already being made for the celebration of his seventieth birthday on the 30th of November next.

CAVOUE's diaries during the years 1835-1837 will be issued in the autumn at Rome by Signor Domenico Berti. The diaries relate to the author's travels in England, France, and Belgium, and are principally written in French.

MAJOR EVANS BELL, who died on Monday last, was the writer of numerous works on India. He will be best remembered by students of Indian politics for his 'Retrospects and Prospects of Indian Policy,' 'Our Vassal Empire,' and 'The Mysore Reversion.' He had an extensive knowledge of the treaties by which British power in India has been, to a large extent, consolidated; and he showed an equal familiarity with the laws and customs of the native states. He wrote the memoirs of Lieut.-General John Briggs and Mr. John Dickinson, of Abbot's Hill, both of whom were identified with similar questions.

READERS of *Fun* will miss the pen of Mr. C. H. Waring, who had been many years a contributor to that and other comic publications, and who died at Bristol last week at the age of sixty-eight. Mr. Waring was a clever parodist, and a long article of his in imitation of 'Sartor Resartus,' that appeared in an early number of *Fraser's Magazine*, was so close to the original as to deceive at least one American editor, who republished it for Carlyle's own. Under the initials "C. H. W." his name was of frequent occurrence in the lighter magazines.

M. JULES DESNOYERS, member of the French Institute, the distinguished librarian, died the other day, aged eighty-six years, at Nogent-le-Rotrou.

THE Royal Commission on the Blind and the Deaf and Dumb will shortly visit the principal educational and industrial institutions in Ireland, commencing with those in Dublin. Lord Egerton of Tatton (the chairman), Sir Edward Sotheby, Dr. Tindal Robertson, M.P., Dr. Armitage, the Rev. C. M. Owen, Mr. Edmund C. Johnson, Mr. B. St. John Ackers, and the secretary will probably take part in the tour of inspection.

THE chief Parliamentary Papers of the week are Education (Science and Art Classes) Directory; Irish Land Commission, Return of Judicial Rents, May and June, 1887; Forestry, Report, Evidence, &c., from Select Committee; South-West Coast of Africa (Cape Colony), Claims of British Subjects in the German Protectorate, Further Correspondence; Educational (Ireland), 1886-7, Report; Building Societies, Annual Return; Land Law (Ireland) Acts, 1881 and 1887, Rules; Trade and Navigation, Accounts, August, 1887; Egypt, No. 11 (1887), Finances, Further Correspondence; Trade Reports (Miscellaneous Series), Russia; and Report on the Trade of Corea.

SCIENCE

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

AMONG the miscellaneous papers relating to anthropology appended to the *Smithsonian Report* for 1885 is an important communication by Mr. G. E. Sellers, of Bowlesville, Illinois, based upon his recollections of conversations with Catlin and upon his personal observation of the methods of stone-chipping among the North American Indians, which, as Dr. Rau remarks, are similar to those related to have been employed by the Mexicans. Catlin considered making flakes much more of an art than the shaping them into arrow or spear points, for a slight difference in the quality of the stone to be flaked necessitated a different mode of treatment. The principal source of supply for what he termed home-made flakes was the coarse gravel bars of the rivers, where large pebbles are found; those most easily worked into flakes for small arrow-points were chalcedony, jasper, and agate. Most of the tribes had men who were expert at flaking, and who could decide at sight the best mode of working. Some of the pebbles would split into tolerably good flakes by quick and sharp blows striking on the same point; others would break by a cross fracture into two or more pieces; these were preferred, as good flakes could be split from their clean fractured surface by what Catlin called impulsive pressure. The tool used was a shaft or stick of between two and three inches diameter, varying in length from thirty inches to four feet, and pointed with bone or buck-horn, bound with sinews or raw hide thongs. This tool was grasped in both hands by the operator, a cross piece of wood on the upper end resting against his chest, and propelled against a stone held between his feet or otherwise secured, and sufficiently embedded in hard earth to prevent its slipping. In a variety of the tool used to throw off massive flakes the branches of the tree from which it was cut were utilized, so as to allow of additional pressure by a sharp blow from a heavy club on the croch. A dry bone sufficiently hard and strong to form the point of such a flaking-staff would be a very valuable possession. Another practice, described to Mr. Sellers by a hunter or trapper, was to make flakes by lever pressure combined with percussion, the operator cutting a notch at the foot of a tree having spreading roots to form a fulcrum for the lever, and pressing a bone or horn point into the stone as it rested on a root

of the tree, while an assistant struck a blow on the upper side of the lever.

Mr. C. C. Jones, jun., calls attention to the existence of a primitive storehouse of the Creek Indians in Georgia. Cylindrical in shape, having a diameter of eight feet and a depth of six feet, the sides and bottom covered with a uniform layer of well-kneaded red clay four inches thick, it presents the appearance of a huge terra-cotta vessel let into the earth.

Mr. Mark Williams notes the existence between Kalgan and Yücho, in China, a distance of 100 miles, of ancient mounds about thirty feet high, in clusters (but with no definite arrangement observable) on the plains, and singly on eminences. At Yücho was a cluster of forty mounds, and four miles off the ruins of a circular embankment or city wall, with no remains of towers. At the base of a mound at Kalgan Mr. Williams found a stone axe.

A very useful vocabulary of archery and of the harpoon is given by Mr. John Murdoch in the *American Naturalist*.

The *Archæological Journal* for June contains a brief account of the early sculptured stones of Cheshire by the Rev. G. F. Browne.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

THE periodical comet of Olbers (rediscovered by Mr. Brooks on the night of the 24th of last month) continues to increase slowly in brightness. On the 31st of August the nucleus (as seen at the Algiers Observatory) was comparable to a star of the tenth magnitude. The nebulosity was about 2' in diameter, and did not symmetrically surround the nucleus, which followed a little the centre of the nebulosity and was slightly to the south of it. The following are the approximate places of the comet for Berlin midnight on the under-mentioned dates, extracted from the ephemeris of Dr. Franz, of Königsberg:—

Date.	R.A.	N.P.D.
Sept. 19	h. m. s.	
20	10 31 22	60 22
21	10 36 30	60 29
22	10 41 39	60 37
23	10 46 49	60 45
24	10 51 59	60 54
25	10 57 10	61 3

From this it will be seen that the comet does not rise until nearly 4 o'clock in the morning, and it is desirable to secure as many observations as possible before the perihelion passage.

We have received the first number of the *Publications of the Morrison Observatory*, which was founded at the expense of Miss Berenice Morrison at Glasgow, Missouri, U.S., in 1875, and placed under the direction of Mr. C. W. Pritchett, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy at Central College, Fayette, Mo., at whose instance the scheme was undertaken and executed. The present publication (the first separate volume which has issued from this observatory) contains a description of the building and instruments, details of the determination of the geographical position of the meridian pier, and some miscellaneous observations and notes. The principal instruments are an equatorial refracting telescope by Alvan Clark & Sons, with an aperture of 12½ in. and a focal length of 17 ft., which was mounted in December, 1875, and a transit circle by Troughton & Simms of 6 in. aperture and 77 in. focal length, which was sent from London towards the end of 1876, and mounted on the transit pier in June, 1877. The result of the final determination of the position of the observatory is that the longitude of this instrument is 1° 3' 5" 926 west of the central dome of the Naval Observatory at Washington, and its latitude 39° 13' 45" 59. The astronomical (there are also some meteorological) observations included in the present volume are measures of 238 double stars; observations of the transit of Mercury on May 6th, 1878, of occultations of stars and planets, of the diameter of Mars; physical observations of Jupiter and Saturn and phenomena of their satellites; determinations of

the figure and dimensions of Uranus; and observations of comets.

We have received the numbers of the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani* for May and June, containing the details of Prof. Tacchini's observations of solar phenomena at Rome during the second quarter of the present year. The frequency of both spots and facule was considerably greater in May than in April; that of the former was slightly greater in June than in May, whilst that of the latter was somewhat smaller, but the extension of both was greatest in June, especially that of the facule.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Petermann's Mittheilungen contains a geological sketch of Africa by Dr. Gürich, with a map, and a short account of the orography and hydrography of Fernando Po by O. Baumann, with a map on an ample scale, largely based upon the author's own observations. The latter shows once more that useful work can be done in Africa, even on the coast. The author only spent about six weeks on the island, and during that short period visited a great part of it. The pass which separates Clarence Peak from the Cordillera Fernando Po in the south has an elevation of only 2,870 feet.

From the *Commissão de Cartographia* of Lisbon we have received a neatly engraved 'Carta da Embocadura do Zaire,' by E. da Vasconcellos, upon which the fathom-lines obtained from the soundings made under the direction of Mr. Buchanan on board the *Buccaneer* have been inserted. They exhibit very clearly the submarine extension of the river channel for a distance of three hundred miles from the land.

The *Scottish Geographical Magazine* for September publishes a carefully written article on the Colorado River of the West, by Mr. H. M. Cadell, which is illustrated by a clearly engraved map, based upon the most recent surveys. The other articles are an account of the Norwegian North Atlantic expedition, by Mr. W. E. Hoyle, and carefully prepared abstracts of I. Cook Russell's 'Geological History of Lake Lahontan' and Dr. R. von Lendenfeld's 'Australian Alps,' the last from *Petermann's Mittheilungen*.

THE COMING PUBLISHING SEASON.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. will publish during the autumn 'A Practical Text-Book of Pathology,' by Prof. D. J. Hamilton, of Aberdeen; 'The Nervous System and the Mind,' by Charles Mercier; 'The Growth of the Recruit and Young Soldier,' by Prof. Sir William Aitken, M.D., F.R.S.; 'A Treatise on Chemistry,' by Sir H. E. Roscoe, F.R.S., and C. Schorlemmer, F.R.S., vol. iii. part iv.; 'Electricity and Magnetism,' by Amédée Guillemin, translated and edited, with additions and notes, by Prof. Silvanus P. Thompson; 'Popular Lectures and Addresses on Various Subjects in Physical Science,' by Sir William Thomson; 'Radiant Light and Heat,' by Prof. Balfour Stewart, F.R.S.; a second edition of Prof. Andrew Gray's 'Absolute Measurements in Electricity and Magnetism'; 'A Course of Quantitative Mineral Analysis for Students,' by Prof. W. Noel Hartley, F.R.S.; 'School Course of Practical Physics,' by Prof. Balfour Stewart and W. W. Haldane Gee, B.Sc.; part i., 'Electricity and Magnetism,' 'Examples in Physics,' by D. E. Jones, B.Sc., Lecturer in Physics in University College, Aberystwith; 'The Elements of Chemistry,' by Ira Remsen, Professor of Chemistry in the Johns Hopkins University; 'Kinematics and Dynamics,' by J. G. Macgregor, M.A., Professor of Physics in Dalhousie College, Halifax, Nova Scotia; 'Geometrical Conics,' drawn up in accordance with the syllabus issued by the Society for the Improvement of Geometrical Teaching, by A. Cockshott and the Rev. F. B. Walters; a new edition of Todhunter's 'Treatise on Analytical Statics,' revised by Prof. J. D. Everett, F.R.S.; 'Algebra for Schools and Colleges,' by Charles Smith, author of 'Elementary Algebra,' &c.,—

'A Companion to "Weekly Problem Papers,"' by the Rev. John J. Milne; 'A Key to Dr. Todhunter's Conic Sections,' by C. W. Bourne; 'A Key to Dr. Todhunter's Treatise on the Differential Calculus,' by H. St. J. Hunter; 'A Key to some Examples in Messrs. Jones and Cheyne's Algebraical Exercises,' by Rev. W. Failes; 'A Key to Mr. Lock's "Arithmetic for Schools,"' by the Rev. R. G. Watson; and 'A Key to "First Lessons in Bookkeeping,"' by J. Thornton.

Messrs. Crosby Lockwood & Son will publish this season: 'Flour Manufacture: a Treatise on Milling Science and Practice,' by Prof. Friedrich Kick, of Prague, translated from the second edition by H. H. P. Powles; 'A Dictionary of Terms used in the Practice of Mechanical Engineering,' by the author of 'Pattern-Making,'—'Practical Surveying: a Text-Book for Students preparing for Examinations or the Colonies,' by George W. Usill; 'Our Granite Industries,' by G. F. Harris; second editions of Mr. Robert Hunt's treatise on 'British Mining'; 'The Mechanical Engineer's Office Book,' by Nelson Foley; and Saunier's 'Watchmaker's Handbook,' translated by Julien Trippin and Edward Rigg; and new editions of 'Tables, Memoranda, and Calculated Results for Mechanics, Engineers, Architects, Builders, and Surveyors,' by Francis Smith; 'Lockwood's Builder's and Contractor's Price Book for 1888,' by F. T. W. Miller; 'The Boy's Own Book'; and 'Merry Tales for Little Folk,' edited by Madame de Chateleine; the following new volumes, by Paul N. Hasluck, in Lockwood's series of 'Handybooks for Handicrafts': 'The Mechanic's Workshop Handybook,' 'The Model Engineer's Handybook,' 'The Cabinet-Worker's Handybook,' and 'The Clock-Jobber's Handybook,'—also the following new editions in 'Weale's Rudimentary Scientific Series': 'A Treatise on Mathematical Instruments,' by J. F. Heather, revised by A. T. Walmisley; 'The Mineral Surveyor's and Valuer's Complete Guide,' by W. Lintern; and 'House Painting, Graining, Marbling, and Sign Writing,' by Ellis A. Davidson.

Prof. Dittmar, of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College, is about to publish a series of exercises in quantitative chemical analysis, with a treatise on gas analysis. The publishers are Hodge & Co., of Glasgow.

SOCIETIES.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—Sept. 7.—Dr. Sharp, President, in the chair.—Mr. A. Sidgwick was elected a Fellow.—Mr. Jenner-Weir exhibited a living larva of *Myrmelcon europæus*, which he had taken at Fontainebleau on August 6th last.—Mr. Elisha exhibited a series of bred specimens of *Zelleria hepariella*, Stn., and also, on behalf of Mr. C. S. Gregson, a long series of varieties of *Abrazas grossulariata*.—Mr. Stainton remarked that the female of *Zelleria hepariella* had until lately been considered a distinct species, and was known as *Zelleria insignipennella*, but directly Mr. Elisha began breeding the insect its identity with *Z. hepariella* was established.—Mr. Tutt exhibited specimens of *Crambus alpinellus*, C. contaminellus, *Lita semidecauriella*, *L. marmorea*, and *L. blandulella* (a new species), *Doryphora palustrella*, and *Depressaria yeatiana*, all collected at Deal during last July and August.—Mr. Stainton observed that *Crambus alpinellus* was so named from the earliest captures of the species having been made on the lower parts of the Alps, but that it had since been found on the low sandy ground of North Germany, and its capture at Deal quite agreed with what is now known of the distribution of the species in Germany. It was first recorded as a British species by Dr. Knaggs in 1871. Mr. Stainton further observed that he had named Mr. Tutt's new species *blaudulella* from its similarity to a small macule, of which one of the best-known synonyms was *blaudella*. He also remarked that Deal was a new locality for *Doryphora palustrella*, which had hitherto only been recorded from Wicken Fen and the Norfolk Fens in England.—Mr. Waterhouse exhibited a variety of *Lycæna phleas*; also a number of *Stenobothrus rufipes*, and three specimens of *Coccinella labilis*.—Mr. M. Jacoby exhibited several species of

Galerucidae, belonging to a genus which he proposed to call *Neobrotia*, closely resembling in shape and coloration certain species of *Diabrotica*, but differing therefrom in structural characters. He remarked that the late Baron von Harold had described a *Galeruca* from Africa, which, except in generic characters, exactly resembled the South American genus *Dircema*.—Dr. Sharp communicated a paper, by Mr. T. L. Casey, 'On a New Genus of African Pselaphidae.'—Mr. Bridgman communicated a paper entitled 'Further Additions to the Rev. T. A. Marshall's Catalogue of British Ichneumonidae.'—Mr. Distant read a paper entitled 'Contributions to a Knowledge of Oriental Rhynchota.'—Mr. Enock read notes 'On the Parasites of the Hessian Fly,' and exhibited specimens of injured barley.—A discussion ensued, in which Dr. Sharp, Messrs. Jacoby, Billups, Waterhouse, and others took part.

FINE ARTS

'THE VALE OF TEARS.'—DORE'S LAST GREAT PICTURE, completed a few days before he died, NOW ON VIEW at the Dore Gallery, 25, New Bond Street, with 'Christ leaving the Praetorium,' 'Christ's Entry into Jerusalem,' 'The Dream of Pilate's Wife,' and his other great Pictures. From Ten to Six Daily.—Admission, 1s.

Catalogue of Greek Coins.—*Peloponnesus (excluding Corinth).* By Percy Gardner, Litt.D. (Longmans & Co.)

We have here another volume of the series of catalogues of the noble collection of coins of the National Museum, printed by order of the Trustees. Following up as it does Dr. Gardner's previous catalogues of the coins of Thessaly, Crete, and the Ptolemies, as well as the comprehensive 'Historia Numorum' of Mr. Barclay V. Head, it constitutes very satisfactory evidence of the activity and efficiency of an important department. 'The Types of Greek Coins,' by Dr. Gardner, from the Clarendon Press, is an admirable popular introduction to the subject; but it is only by publication in this strictly scientific form that it can be brought within the range of serious study of more than a very few. The introduction comprises an historical sketch of the monetary issues in the peninsula where Greek coinage took its rise; locally classified lists give the metal, exact weight, subject of obverse and reverse of each specimen; and tables of dates of mintage and relative weights and measures are followed by thirty-seven plates, which present more than a thousand different types with the accuracy by which photography now renders actual inspection for many purposes unnecessary.

The ancient currency of Peloponnesus may be regarded as exclusively silver; a few gold coins are of mistrusted authenticity. There is a hint of an original concurrent circulation in the fact that the standard weights of the silver coins appear to have been regulated in order that a fixed number of them should be equivalent to a standard weight of gold. But the proportionate value of the metals was no more permanent in antiquity than in modern times, and where payment in either under fixed nominal terms was optional the metal which was accidentally the cheaper would infallibly drive the dearer out of circulation into the melting-pot.

Some early Æginetan coins were marked with the initials of value, as obol, and so forth; but in other cases a more fanciful indication was employed. The early drachm of Argos is stamped with a wolf, the half drachm with half a wolf, and the obol with only a wolf's head. So on coins of Syracuse a quadriga indicated a tetradrachm, two horses stand for a didrachm, and a man

riding a single horse is the distinctive type of a drachm. The contrivance may be recommended to the consideration of those who are concerned with the invention of types at once distinctive and decorative.

The most splendid of the series of Peloponnesian coins are those of Elis, which are well represented here, and have been treated of by Dr. Gardner in still more detail in the *Numismatic Chronicle*. The finest he dates with confidence soon after 421 B.C. At this time Elis was in alliance with Argos. The head of Here on the coins of the two cities is treated with such general resemblance as to argue a regard to some common original. In both she wears a *stephanos* adorned with floral symbols, and these may be taken to replace the figures of the Seasons and Graces which Polyclethus introduced on the *stephanos* of her chryselephantine statue at Argos. Still more remarkable is the agreement in characteristic features of the type on both sets of coins, and Polyclethus may be plausibly credited with having assigned to the goddess a certain majestic solidity of nose which is curiously expressive of self-assertion. We may trace this still unobliterated type in the marble head of Here in the British Museum. The expression is true to her claim in the *Iliad* to indulge vindictive spite on the ground of her dignity as both spouse and sister of Zeus. It is impossible, however, to accept the head of Zeus on the same series as reflecting in any degree the forms or the expression of that of the Olympian Zeus of Phidias. The Zeus Ithomatas, again, on the Messenian coins only tantalizes us by its presumable derivation from a recorded work of Ageladas, a single characteristic relic of whose work would be invaluable for the history of art. It is, indeed, right to admit and to insist that Greek coins have, as a rule, no claim to be regarded as specimens of fine art. Noble exceptions there are in some heads of divinities, in figures graceful, energetic, or skilfully composed, and these may show—even if we exclude the fine Sicilian and Italian examples—with what beauty a coinage which, passing from hand to hand, is constantly under our eyes might be charged. But the interest of Greek coins is historical and archaeological chiefly, and archaeology after all is to fine art but what philology is to literature. This is not the only case in which, when true value in art is in question, it is well to consider how much of expressed and even genuine admiration is in terms which are relative, not to the perfection of art, but to the zero of the scale. Still let it be repeated the Greeks did enough to show of what beauty coinage may be the vehicle, and never was there more need than at present to take the lesson to heart.

THE BOULAQ MUSEUM.

THE Minister of Public Works has lately addressed a report to the Egyptian Council of Ministers of sufficient importance to demand immediate consideration from that body. The report calls attention to the peril in which the Boulaq Museum stands, from the contiguity of certain buildings belonging to the Daira of Gelal Pasha; these are comprised in a piece of ground adjoining the museum on the north side. The Minister points out that the danger is twofold: from fire and robbers, the latter owing to the facilities afforded by the terraces of the building to gain access to the museum.

Obviously the museum should be isolated. It is at present clear on the south side, the garden front; the east and west face towards the street and the Nile; the report suggests that the Daira ground should be purchased and assigned to the museum. The superficies of this plot is about 2,680 square metres, and to obtain the necessary funds the Minister proposes that permission be given to sell a piece of ground in the neighbourhood belonging to the museum. As to the propriety of the latter proposal we can offer no opinion, but respecting the acquisition of the Daira ground and the isolation of the museum, there can be no doubt that these objects should be accomplished without delay.

Another question, still more grave, has long arrested the attention of those interested in the art of ancient Egypt, namely, whether the museum should be retained on its present site. The Nile has once invaded its halls; and even if it should not do so again, the proximity to the river involves a constant humidity that has already done serious damage to the more tender and fragile objects of the collection. It is easy to see how such an unfortunate position was originally chosen, on account of the saving of expense in the transport of colossal granite statues and sarcophagi, which can there without difficulty be landed from ships or steamers at the grounds of the museum. But there are other and less bulky objects, of equal or greater importance, that could very readily be removed to some locality in the city of Cairo, out of the reach of damp, and far more accessible to students and visitors, none of whom reside at Boulak. As at present constituted the museum is of the smallest service to students, and is simply bewildering to the general visitor. Indeed, a distinguished Egyptologist and conservator of a continental museum makes no secret of his opinion, that in the interest of science it would be most desirable to remove the larger portion of the collection to London, where it would receive adequate presentation and systematic classification in the galleries of the British Museum.

First-Act Gossip.

It is to be hoped that the current operations on the exterior of the church of St. Mary-le-Strand, which, it seems, are not to be extended to the destruction or removal of that edifice, will result in the complete renovation of the time-injured cornices, parapets, and other decayed features, as well as in the replacing of those very important decorative elements, the vases formerly standing on the stages of the tower, which, not without public remonstrances, were removed by the parish beadle some fifteen years ago.

THE members of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours intend to hold an art union early next year. A large number of artists have promised to contribute pictures, and there will be an exhibition of them in the society's galleries next month. Messrs. Cassell & Co. have undertaken the sale of the tickets.

THE *Building News* says that St. Anselm's Chapel, Canterbury Cathedral, is to be restored at the cost of Canon Holland.

At the close of the Trades Union Congress on Saturday last at Swansea, a resolution in favour of opening art galleries and museums on Sundays was carried, forty-five votes being given in favour of the resolution and twenty-four against it.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON & Co. announce for publication 'The Art Carvings of Japan, Ivory and Wood,' by G. A. Audsley and Michael Tomkinson, illustrated with fifty plates in heliogravure; Goldsmith's 'She Stoops to Conquer,' with drawings by Edwin A. Abbey, decorations by Alfred Parsons, and introduction by Austin Dobson; 'The Italian Masters,' by Prof. Attwell; Mr. Black-

more's 'Springhaven,' with illustrations by Alfred Parsons and F. Barnard; 'Pen and Pencil in Asia Minor; or, Notes from the Levant,' by William Cochran; Andersen's 'Fairy Tales and Stories,' a new translation by Carl Siewers; 'Foreign Etchings,' by celebrated artists of France, Germany, &c., from paintings by Rembrandt, Titian, Palma Vecchio, Munkacsy, and others; and Dr. Franz von Reber's 'History of Mediæval Art,' translated and augmented by J. T. Clarke.

It is to be hoped that, among the possible benefits accruing from the late hideous catastrophe at Exeter, and the installation of electric light in theatres, which may be considered as inevitable, will be that of placing the light in what may be called its natural position with regard to the front of the stage. Nothing but custom, dictated by the insufficiency of the older illuminants, could have reconciled spectators in theatres to the use of foot-lights, which cast lustre where there should be shadow, and shadow where there should be lustre. The consequent distortion of the truth of theatre representation is as absurd as it is fallacious. This is apart from the dangers attending the use of foot-lights. The natural effect of daylight can readily be obtained by carefully disposing electric lamps. It is said that the scenes of the new Opéra Comique are to be painted on incombustible wire gauze.

THE tomb of Thiers was "inaugurated" on the 3rd inst. in the cemetery of Père Lachaise. The statue of Victor Massé has been unveiled at L'Orient, his native place, and a tablet, distinguishing the house in which he was born, has been erected in his honour. The former is the work of M. A. Mercié, the latter of M. Leofanti. It has been decided to erect a statue of Balzac at Tours.

THE French artistic journals state that M. Wauters, the well-known Belgian painter, is to marry a Princesse de Chimay, and that on this occasion the King of the Belgians will create him a baron.

THE Brussels Gallery has acquired Rubens's picture of the 'Hunting of the Calydonian Boar,' which, according to Smith, is the work mentioned as No. 131 in the sale catalogue of the painter's effects as they existed after his death.

THE death is announced of Herr Hugo Birger, a very popular Swedish painter of historical, romantic, and religious subjects.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

THE performances at the latter part of the musical festival at Worcester last week may, with one exception, be very briefly dismissed. A good rendering of Gounod's 'Redemption' was given under the direction of Mr. Williams on the Wednesday evening; while on Thursday evening the second miscellaneous concert took place in the Public Hall, the chief items of which were Stanford's chorus 'The Revenge,' Cowen's 'Scandinavian' Symphony, conducted by the composer, and the Overture to 'Jessonda.' All these pieces are so well known that criticism would be superfluous. We therefore confine our present remarks to Mr. Cowen's new oratorio 'Ruth,' the single novelty of the festival, which was produced in the cathedral on the morning of Thursday, the 8th inst.

Mr. Cowen's reputation as a composer has been gained chiefly by works either purely instrumental, such as his 'Scandinavian' Symphony and his charming orchestral suite 'The Language of the

Flowers,' or by secular vocal compositions, foremost among which must be named his cantata 'The Sleeping Beauty,' written for the last Birmingham Festival. Until now he has never, so far as we are aware, approached the domain of sacred music. There was, therefore, considerable curiosity attaching to his first essay at oratorio, in some respects the highest and most difficult class of composition. Mr. Cowen's specialties are elegance and refinement of style and graceful fancy rather than dignity and breadth. It may be doubted whether he would have easily found another subject so well suited to his powers as the story of Ruth. In a preliminary notice of the work a few weeks since we gave an outline of its general construction. In his treatment of his musical material Mr. Cowen, as might have been anticipated, leans toward the modern romantic rather than toward the older classical style. Of counterpoint we find comparatively little; passages of free imitation are not infrequent; but, following the precedent of many recent writers, the composer often gives the chief features of interest to the orchestra, relegating the voices, whether solo or chorus, to a comparatively subordinate position. We are thus brought in many places very nearly to the Wagnerian "melos." Whether this is from a purely musical point of view an advantage or not will be a matter on which opinions will differ; but it is hardly for the benefit of the work so far as the singers are concerned. Our choralists like to sing music which possesses interest for them apart from the accompaniment; and such passages as the opening phrases in the first chorus and the voice parts of the chorus of reapers in the fourth scene, however effective they are when heard with a full orchestra, have hardly enough melodic value in themselves to prove attractive to the vocalists. This utilitarian point of view is not, we admit, the highest that can be taken; but it is one which a composer who has an eye to the popularity of his work can hardly afford to disregard, especially in choral writing. In this respect we think 'Ruth' compares unfavourably with 'The Sleeping Beauty.' There is one point more to be mentioned, and we have done with fault-finding. In many passages Mr. Cowen has violated the rules of musical grammar. We do not for a moment imagine that he is not perfectly acquainted with these rules—he has evidently broken them designedly. In such cases every musician of experience must be a law to himself. There is probably no composer who has not sometimes intentionally introduced harmonic progressions forbidden by the text-books; and in every such instance the effect either justifies the procedure or condemns it. In the case of 'Ruth' the effect appears to us distinctly bad in all the instances we have noted; and we cannot but express a feeling of regret that Mr. Cowen should have set an example which others less gifted than he may follow without the excuse of his great talent.

Having pointed out plainly what we consider the defects of the new work, we come to the much pleasanter duty of indicating its numerous merits. In many parts of 'Ruth' Mr. Cowen has fully equalled, if not surpassed, anything he has previously written. As might have been expected, he

is most successful in the lyrical and pastoral portions of the oratorio. He has written nothing more exquisite than Ruth's first air "Be of good comfort"; while her solos "Intreat me not to leave thee" and "My Father, Thou art the guide of my youth," are in all respects worthy of their composer. Excellent also, in quite a different style, are the solo and chorus "Fear not, O land," and the beautiful closing number of the first part, the chorus "Man goeth forth unto his labour." Here Mr. Cowen has been extremely felicitous in depicting the quiet of evening and the departure of the labourers from the fields. In such musical pictures he is heard to the greatest advantage. The second part of the oratorio offers him, perhaps, even more opportunity for the display of his special talent than the first. The orchestral introduction, entitled "Thanksgiving at Harvest Time," is very charming, and the following song for Boaz, "How excellent is Thy loving-kindness!" is well written and effective. The most striking portion of this scene, however, is the dance and chorus of reapers and gleaners. To the introduction of dance rhythms into an oratorio no reasonable objection can, we think, be made. Such movements are to be found in Handel's oratorios—as, for example, in the airs "Heroes when with glory burning" in 'Joshua,' which is really a gavotte, and "The smiling dawn of happy days" in 'Jephtha,' which is a *bourrée*. To quote a more recent instance, Sir George Macfarren has introduced a dance in his 'St. John the Baptist.' Mr. Cowen and his librettist are therefore, in our opinion, fully justified in the present case. At the same time we cannot but think that the music will be heard to better advantage in a concert-room; for it may be safely affirmed that the venerable aisles of Worcester Cathedral never before echoed to such strains. The very picturesqueness and unconventionality of Mr. Cowen's music made it sound strangely at variance with the surroundings. Judged merely from a musical aspect, the number could hardly be better; the only point in which improvement might be suggested is that, as mentioned above, the voice parts are almost entirely subordinate and deficient in intrinsic musical interest. The later numbers of the oratorio are somewhat inferior in merit to some of those which we have specified; but this, as we pointed out last month in our preliminary notice, could hardly be avoided, as the final scene is in the nature of an anticlimax. The orchestration of the oratorio is, it need hardly be said, masterly throughout. To sum up, 'Ruth' is a work the excellences of which far outweigh its shortcomings. These latter, which are to be found chiefly in the larger choruses, arise mainly from the fact that Mr. Cowen has, we think, under-estimated the importance of the contrapuntal element in choral writing. We are not referring to the strict counterpoint of the old school, but to the independent treatment of the voice parts, as we find it exemplified in the choruses of Handel and Bach, or, among more modern composers, of Mendelssohn and Schumann. Many living writers are disposed to undervalue the study, and some theorists of the present day endeavour to dispense with it altogether, considering it antiquated. Yet, as a matter of actual ex-

perience, it is those works in which the counterpoint is the strongest that have shown the most vitality. Mr. Cowen has all the needful knowledge and skill; if in his next oratorio he will turn his attention in the direction we have indicated, he will be able, with his unflinching flow of melody and his power of invention, to produce a work even superior to anything he has yet written.

The performance at Worcester, under the composer's direction, was excellent. The soloists were Madame Albani (Ruth), Miss Anna Williams (Orpah), Miss Hope Glenn (Naomi), Mr. Edward Lloyd (Boaz), and Mr. Watkin Mills (an Elder, and a Reaper), all of whom did their best to ensure the success of the work, their efforts being thoroughly well seconded by the band and chorus.

Musical Gossip.

THE prospectus of the Crystal Palace Saturday Concerts has just been issued, and the programmes of the first eleven concerts, which are given in full, are quite worthy of the reputation of Mr. Manns and the directors of the palace. At the first concert, on the 8th of October, a new concert-overture by Mr. G. J. Bennett is to be produced, and young Josef Hofmann will play one of Beethoven's concertos. The most important novelties and unfamiliar works announced for subsequent concerts are a new suite of ballet airs, by Mr. Goring Thomas; a concert-overture, by Mr. Hamish McCunn (a student, we believe, of the Royal College); Schubert's recently published Overture in E minor; a Concertstück for violoncello, by Franz Néruda; a Fantasia-Symphonique ('Éroica'), by Rubinstein; a Concerto for clarinet, by Rietz; and a Concertstück for violin, by Saint-Saëns. Besides these works, performances are to be given of 'Don Giovanni,' Berlioz's 'Symphonie Fantastique' and 'Lélio,' Sullivan's 'Golden Legend,' and Cowen's 'Ruth.' Among the novelties to be given after Christmas are cantatas by Mr. C. T. Speer and Mr. Hamish McCunn, and a new symphony by Dvorák. The season promises to be of very high interest.

MR. BERNARD QUARITCH has just published 'Critical and Bibliographical Notes on Early Spanish Music,' by Juan F. Riaño. The work includes a catalogue of manuscripts containing musical annotations written between the tenth and the sixteenth centuries, in all seventy-three in number; a list of more than seventy printed works on music, both theoretical and practical; and a number of appendices, containing much valuable miscellaneous information. The work is illustrated with more than sixty facsimiles from the manuscripts referred to in the text. We have, of course, no means of testing the accuracy of the author's statements, but we can bear witness to the large amount of research which the volume shows. To students of an obscure portion of musical history the book will be of much interest, as many of the subjects with which it deals have scarcely been touched by other writers.

We deeply regret to announce the death on the 8th inst. of Mr. Francis Ralph, at the early age of forty years. Mr. Ralph was one of our best violinists, and for many years held a prominent position in our principal orchestras. He had latterly given up orchestral work, and devoted himself to teaching, in which he was very successful. He received his musical education at the Royal Academy, in which institution he was at the time of his death one of the professors of the violin. His loss will be greatly felt by a large circle of friends and pupils.

THE Berlin Opera opened for the season on the 1st inst. with Verdi's 'Aida.' The first

novelty of the season is to be Von Perfall's 'Junker Heinz.'

MAX BRUCH's opera 'Loreley,' which the composer has largely rewritten, is to be one of the novelties at the theatre in Cassel during the coming season.

At the International Singing Festival in Liège the two chief prizes were carried off by German musical societies: the first by the "Harmonia" (the Aachen Männergesangverein), and the second by the "Apollo" Männergesangverein of Bonn. The "Concordia" of Eupen and the Gesangverein of Mülheim also gained prizes.

DR. W. VOLCKMAR, well known as a composer for the organ, died at Homburg on the 27th ult., at the age of seventy-five.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

LYCEUM.—Revival of 'The Winter's Tale.' NOVELTY.—'The Blue Bells of Scotland,' a Romantic Drama in Five Acts. By Robert Buchanan. TOOLE'S.—Revival of 'Dandy Dick,' a Farce in Three Acts. By A. W. Pinero. — Production of 'Woman's Wrongs,' a One-Act Comedietta. By A. M. Heathcote.

A MEASURE of the interest attending the revival by Miss Anderson of 'The Winter's Tale' has been discounted by the previous representation of the play at Nottingham before an audience including the majority of the theatrical critics of the London periodicals. To the verdict then passed upon the experiment little has now to be added. The cast, except in the doubled impersonation of Hermione and Perdita by Miss Anderson, in the Leontes of Mr. Forbes Robertson, and in one or two subordinate characters, is changed. In no case, however, can it be said that the substitution of one actor for another influences greatly the general effect. Miss Sophie Eyre as Paulina contributes to the picturesqueness and interest of the whole, Mr. Collette assigns Autolycus a superfluity of colour, and Mr. Fuller Mellish shows how unimpassioned a lover a man may prove himself in Shakespeare who in a less ambitious form of entertainment has shown ability. Mr. Forbes Robertson's Leontes, meanwhile, remains a subtle and discriminating piece of acting, and the two characters taken by Miss Anderson are played with their former grace and delicacy. Lovely scenery is assigned the revival, the glade in Bohemia in which the wooing of Florizel and Perdita is presented being one of the most poetical sets ever put on the stage. The rustic dance exercises its former hold over the public, and is once more redemanded; and the statue scene still by its beauty hushes the audience into silence. With these things and with the grace and beauty displayed by Miss Anderson in successive scenes the value of the whole ends. The text is not well treated, the excisions being in some cases inexpedient, and the delivery in many cases inaccurate. A light of beauty is, in fact, cast from without upon the story, but the innermost beauties are not expressed. Gracious and enchanting is the picture of Florizel dancing lightfootedly among her rustic associates, and revealing in every movement the refinement and nobility which distinguish her from her surroundings; but the bewitching music of her language fails to stir the pulse. It is doubtful, indeed, whether 'The Winter's Tale' will ever be a good acting play. We are, it seems, com-

pelled, in order to meet the exigencies of a public which is familiar with Marguerite Gautiers and delights in Mercy Merricks, to emasculate the text. From the speech of Leontes, in which he avows to Camillo his jealousy, the passages which are most necessary to explain the ascendancy it obtains over him are excised. Among those which thus depart is the charge with regard to Hermione and Polixenes of "kissing with inside lip." This phrase is, of course, a libel upon both. In fact, however, the two ought to kiss. We have only to read a famous epistle of Erasmus to Andrelinus to know that English ladies kissed strangers upon introduction, and subsequently upon arrival and departure, and to learn how highly he approved of the practice. That it lasted until the days of Shakspeare, numerous passages in his dramas and those of his immediate successors serve to prove. It is in a sense a small thing that the osculation of Hermione and Polixenes is omitted, as well as the extravagant comment upon it of Leontes. It was, however, there can be no doubt, exhibited in Shakspeare's days, and the omission, weakening the inducement to evil construction of Leontes, renders the character less probable. We may go further, indeed, and say that the violent, impetuous men of Shakspeare are not to be realized in our present life, and that any actor who showed these fire-eating and unreasonable beings in their true light would provoke laughter.

Mr. Buchanan's new drama is a curiously composite production. It has a backbone of old-fashioned melodrama, a political moral, and some accessories of extravaganza or comic opera. The moral is of no special importance. An unjust and unscrupulous steward is no new figure on the stage, and whether the objects of his persecution be, as in the present case, Highland crofters, or, as in dramas of an earlier date, farmers who have "fallen on evil days," is a mere matter of detail. With regard to the accessories the case is different. These are wholly burdensome. The seer who, like a male and an elderly Cassandra, predicts the evils he cannot prevent, is a wearisome old gentleman; the ragged Blondel, who, in the dress of a gaberlunzie man, sings in the London ways regardless of the persecution of the street arabs, and so finds out the imprisoned heroine, runs him hard in the race of dullness; and the peasants, who alternate between impotent curses at their oppressors and reels on the village green, arrest the action and supply no local colour worth preserving.

Mr. Buchanan has, indeed, written for the gallery. For its sake he has introduced pictures of a London street in which, like many a predecessor, the heroine sinks fainting and helpless; for its sake he has deluged his piece with conventional jingoism and burdened it with song and dance. He is capable of very much better work. His story, a portion of which he owns to have already used in his "prose romance 'A Child of Nature,'" has some elements of interest. Its opening scenes show a lady betrayed by a nobleman in some fashion such as that which has obtained recently a *succès de scandale* in the law courts. Subsequent scenes, in which the brother follows to Burmah the betrayer of his sister,

and in presence of a foreign foe saves the life he had gone out to take, have spirit, and the close administers poetical justice. These things compressed into the period of the "two hours' traffic of our stage" would probably please the public. The minstrels and the seers must, however, away, or must be treated in a totally different fashion. It is a curious fact that the most agreeable scene is one of transcendent improbability, in which the daughter of an earl makes, on her knees, a formal proposal of marriage to a private soldier. This owes much to the manner in which it was acted by Miss Jay, who displays commendable brightness. Miss Fortescue as the heroine is deficient in pathos, but plays with sincerity and effect. Mr. Henry Neville is characteristically gallant as the hero, a Highlander, but, except that he has generally with him a plaid, thrown over his shoulder, reveals little of the Scotchman. Miss Marie Stuart, who plays with much cleverness a Scottish maiden who might almost have stepped out of a farcical comedy by Mr. Gilbert, succeeds in assigning the piece such Scottish colour as it possesses. 'The Blue Bells of Scotland' obtained rather a stormy reception.

Mr. Clayton's tenancy of Toole's Theatre began with the revival of Mr. Pinero's 'Dandy Dick,' which held long and triumphant possession of the Court. Most of the old interpreters are retained, and the piece, under these conditions, preserves its power to amuse. Mr. Clayton is once more admirably droll as the Dean of St. Marvell's, and Mrs. John Wood irresistible as his horsey sister. Mr. F. Kerr, Mr. Denny, Mr. Eversfield, Mr. E. Maurice, and Miss Laura Linden resume their former rôles and play them excellently. Miss Eva Wilson, who replaces Miss Norreys, succeeds in catching much of the comic method of her predecessor; and Mr. Alfred Bishop, who as Blore, the deanery butler, succeeds Mr. Arthur Cecil, assigns to the old reprobate a very distinct and comic individuality. 'Dandy Dick' remains one of the most whimsical farces ever put on the stage. 'Woman's Wrongs,' which constitutes the opening piece, is a satire against the assumption by women of masculine duties and prerogatives. It is written with some spirit, and is fairly played by Misses Cudmore and Roche and Mr. F. Kerr.

Le Théâtre en Allemagne: son Origine et ses Luttes, 1200-1760. Par Ida Brüning. (Paris, Plon.)—This is not a work of original research, but it is pleasanter reading than the German books from which it is compiled. The earlier chapters are the least satisfactory; the mediæval religious drama is a subject on which it is perilous to write from second-hand knowledge. The stage arrangements for the miracle plays, however, are explained with unusual lucidity. Madame Ida Brüning is herself a veteran actress, and writes with enthusiasm of her own profession. Of the history of dramatic literature she does not attempt to treat, except so far as it is inseparable from that of the histrionic art. The most interesting part of the work is that which relates to the former half of the eighteenth century. The author relates, with warm and not undeserved admiration, the brave efforts of artists like Eckhof and Madame Neuber to educate the public taste and to create a popular demand for true art in place of the gross buffoonery in which their audiences delighted. The details given

respecting the condition of the dramatic profession during this period are often extremely curious, and appear to be taken from trustworthy sources. We doubt, however, the authenticity of the document quoted at p. 268—an actor's weekly bill for his professional services, which reads as follows: "To singing 6 songs, 6 fl.; to once running away, 1 fl.; to once jumping into water, 1 fl.; to having water thrown on me, 34 kr.; to two boxes on the ear received by me, 1 fl. 16 kr.; to one kick ditto, 34 kr. Received with thanks." It is, of course, unquestionable that the Austrian actors were accustomed to be specially remunerated for submitting to personal indignities in the course of their performances, but this document looks like a hoax. M. Henri de Lapommeraye contributes a lively preface, but we do not see what he means when he hints that Madame Brüning is too patriotic. She certainly does not fail to recognize the value of the stimulus which the development of the German drama received from French influence, and she can scarcely be blamed for hailing with satisfaction the liberation of the art of her native country from its state of slavish dependence on foreign models. Perhaps the charge of excess of patriotism might more justly be brought against M. de Lapommeraye himself.

Dramatic Gossip.

A SEASON of French plays will be given under the management of M. Mayer at the Royalty Theatre. The first engagement is that of M. Coquelin, who will appear in a round of pieces, principally comic. There is some question, however, of his playing in 'Le Juif Polonais' of MM. Erekman-Chatrian, the original of 'The Bells.' Madame Marie Magnier will, it is hoped, subsequently appear in 'Le Bonheur Conjugal'; and a season of comic opera, in which it is intended to produce 'Niniche,' 'Nitouche,' and 'La Périchole,' will follow.

SIR CHARLES YOUNG, who has not rallied from the serious illness previously announced in the *Athenæum*, has at length succumbed. He has supplied the amateur stage with many neatly written and effective plays, and in 'Jim the Penman,' produced at the Haymarket Theatre, obtained a distinct success. His death, in part attributable to an accident, is premature and to be regretted.

MR. HENRY IRVING has been elected an honorary member of the Scottish Society of Literature and Art.

'LA TOSCA,' the new play of M. Sardou, which has been sent to Madame Sarah Bernhardt, will, it is expected, be produced at the Porte Saint Martin at Christmas. Its heroine is a singer, and the scene is Rome at the close of the last century.

WALLACK'S THEATRE will shortly be opened by Mr. Abbey with a new drama by Mr. Sydney Grundy.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that the new Flemish Theatre at Brussels, capable of holding 1,500 persons, has been provided with eight staircases and one hundred doors, so that there is one exit for every fifteen persons.

THE 'Annals of the Edinburgh Stage, with an Account of the Rise and Progress of Dramatic Writing in Scotland,' by Mr. James C. Dibdin, will be brought out by subscription next spring. Tony Aston's connexion with Edinburgh, and Sir Walter Scott's relations to the Edinburgh stage, are among the subjects on which light will be thrown.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—M. W. B.—A. A.—C. P. J.—A. C.—received.

NIECE OF THE LATE R. S. SHARPE.—Please send address. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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